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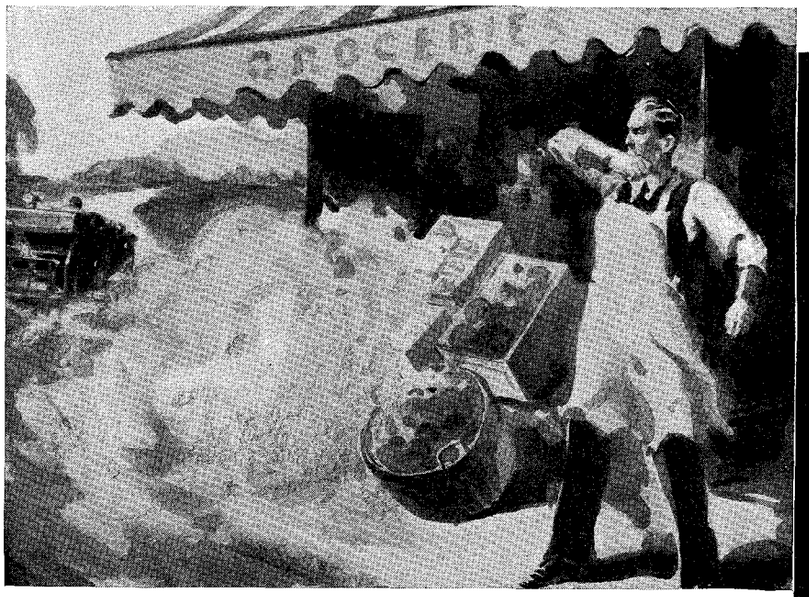

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for MAY 21, 1932
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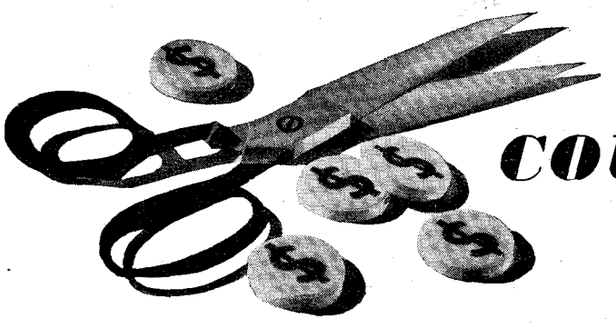

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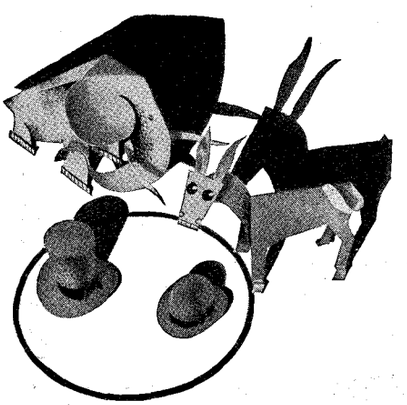

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Sounding-board of American opinion

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Hoover Finds His Fists

SUDDENLY STEPPING FORTH as a two-fisted fighter, Mr. Hoover amazes and delights the country by landing two smashing blows upon the Congressional chin.

"The budget must be balanced."

Those five words, like so many knuckles, are driven home twice in such quick succession and with such force and timeliness that Congress is left teetering while the nation roars for Hoover.

Such, at least, is the picture drawn for us by press reports.

Across the country Democrats and Republicans alike are cheering the President. Plenty of criticism is mixed with the cheers, to be sure. It is based largely on the President's own earlier "failure to act," and his "tardy assumption of leadership." But a great shout of relief goes up that now, at last, somebody has taken firm control at Washington.

As the situation is described by a hundred editors of all shades of political opinion:

An exasperated country, weary beyond weariness of the futile shadow-boxing of a Congress that, apparently, has not even tried to knock out the deficit, is ready to jump into the ring and manhandle anybody who again dares to hold up needed legislation.

Regardless of where the original blame lies, regardless of politics, regardless of which party may be helped or hindered, the people are demanding economy.

From Congress itself goes up a counterblast of criticism of the Executive.

But the constructive features of the immediate reaction to the President's declarations are these:

A strengthening of the security and commodity markets.

Definite signs of a new spirit at Washington, promising speedy action for economy and to balance the budget.

As proof that the President has taken a strong grip on the situation, observers point to his veto, a little later, of the Democratic tariff bill, and the quick action of the House in sustaining it.

Lay On!

—Pease in the Newark "News."

IT was on May 5 that President Hoover suddenly squared off before Congress and let fly with his first punch. His duty, he said, impelled him to report "the situation which has arisen in the country in large degree as the result of incidents of legislation during the past six weeks."

"Fear and alarm prevail," he added, "because of events in Washington which have greatly disturbed the public mind." Calling the roll of what he considered the sins of the House, he said that they "have all resulted in diminishing public confidence and offsetting the constructive, united efforts of the Executive and the Congress undertaken earlier in the year for recovery of employment and agriculture." These were:

"The manner in which the House of Representatives rejected both the revenue program proposed by the Treasury and the program unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

"The character of the tax measures passed.

"The action of the House which would increase governmental expenditure by $132,000,000 for road-building.

"The action further to enlarge expenditures in non-service connected benefits for the Veterans' Bureau at the very time when the House was refusing to remedy abuse in these same services.

"The virtual destruction of both the national economy program proposed by the executive officials and the program of the special House Committee on Economy.

"The failure of the House to give adequate authority for early reduction of government bureaus and commissions.

"The passage of the legislation by the House placing burden of impossible execution upon the Federal Reserve System over the protest of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The threat of further legislation looking to uncontrolled inflation."

THEN, stressing again the need of "a broader basis of taxation and a drastic reduction of expenditures in order to balance the budget," the President declared:

"Nothing will put more heart into the country than prompt and courageous and united action in enacting the legislation which the situation imperatively demands, and an equally determined stand in defeating unwise and unnecessary legislation."

Chief needs he listed as an equitable revenue bill, a drastic economy program, and "an effective grant of authority to the Executive to reorganize and consolidate and eliminate unnecessary government bureaus and establishments."

There was more of it, each sentence emphasizing the President's ideas of what should and must be done to meet the crisis.

Recognized generally as the strongest message Mr. Hoover ever delivered, it "turned Congress into an infuriated madhouse," in the phrase of Fulton Lewis of Universal Service.

"An unexpected shell," writes Arthur Krock, New York *Times* correspondent, "it was a bull's-eye, and the cries of the wounded were instantly forthcoming."

NEXT day, amid the uproar, the President struck again.

To many, this statement was conciliatory in tone, but it hammered away at the main issue. "It is not a partizan issue," the President said. Furthermore:

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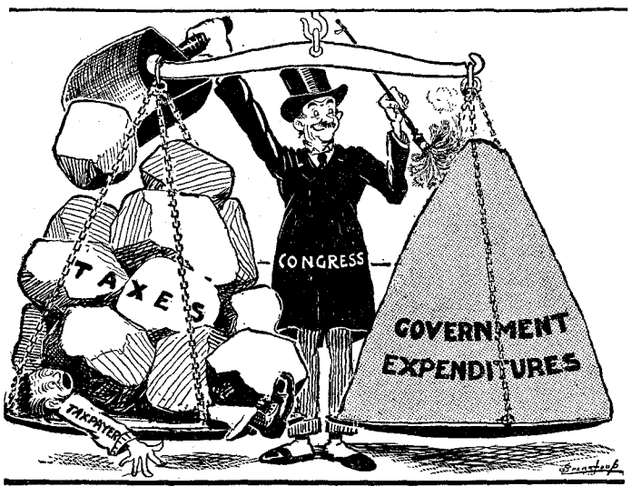
"This is not a controversy between the President and Congress or its members. It is an issue of the people against delays and destructive legislation which impair the credit of the United States.

"It is also an issue between the people and the locust swarm of lobbyists who haunt the halls of Congress seeking selfish privilege for special groups and sections of the country, misleading members as to the real views of the people by showers of propaganda.

"What is urgently required is immediate action upon and conclusion of these questions. This is a serious hour which demands that all elements of the Government and the people rise with stern courage above partizanship to meet the needs of our national life."

BUT "Mr. Hoover was not allowed to go unscathed either in the House or Senate," writes J. F. Essary in the Baltimore *Sun:*

"What started as a wind in the upper branch of Congress developed into a whirlwind of furious counterblasts in the House, where most of the afternoon was consumed in angry assaults upon the President and in a defense of his stand.



How Congress Balances the Budget

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco "Chronicle."

"The Executive was accused of breaking down his own program of economy by insisting upon appropriations far in excess of his own budget requirements.

"He was accused of playing for economies in one quarter, while allowing one after another of his Cabinet officers to lobby against economies as applied to their departments.

"He was accused of withholding information from Congress, of talking in general terms in the matter of economies, and of a refusal ever to lay a saving program, with specifications, before either branch of Congress.

"He was accused of allowing, if not directing, Walter Newton, one of his private secretaries, to lobby for days on the floor of the House against a measure that would save many millions by the consolidation of the Army and Navy.

"Whether or not his message was a 'campaign speech,' as has been alleged, or a piece of pure party strategy, as is suspected in many quarters, the fact remains that the President has put the House leadership on the defensive and has created a decidedly uncomfortable feeling in the Senate."

BUT while this whirlwind of criticism was raging, Capitol Hill was struck by what Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune* calls "an economy hurricane."

It hit the House Ways and Means Committee, where five Democrats joined with ten Republicans to reject "all plans for cashing the $2,400,000,000 soldiers' bonus, thereby apparently killing the measure for this session."

It also hit the Senate Finance Committee, which, "after weeks of delay, adopted an acceptable tax bill estimated by the Treasury to raise $1,010,000,000 in 1933."

In fact, says Mr. Wallen, "the whole trend in Congress was changed, while Democrats and Republicans disputed privately whether or not this was due to the President's action. Sentiment was swinging away from the more extreme economic remedies which have been developing surprizing support."

That swing seemed to become accelerated a day or two later, for, as Ray Tucker writes to the New York *World-Telegram:*

"Mr. Hoover's appeal struck home, where he meant it to—with the people—and they are now letting Congress know with a startling disregard of party affiliation how they feel about the necessity of putting Federal finances in order.

"Even tho the Democrats dispute some of the President's statements, and Republicans are inclined to claim too much credit for the Administration, on all sides there is a disposition to legislate first and argue about the political credit later.

"Popular resentment against months of delay over questions vital to reestablishment of confidence has convinced the legislators it is time to get down to business."

EDITORS almost unanimously support the President in his demand that the budget be balanced. Some Democratic papers retort to his charges, censuring him for lack of leadership and for creating the condition he attributes to Congress. Other Democratic papers, as well as some on the Republican side, say that the Hoover blows were directed at both parties.

Another curious twist is that an independent Republican paper, the New York *Evening Post*, asserts that Mr. Hoover "has got to convince the country of his own utter sincerity about balancing the budget, a sincerity that cares nothing about the veterans' vote or the dry vote."

But whatever the particular angle, the universal cry is that Congress must cut expenses to the bone. Behind that demand papers from coast to coast are rallying.

Out on the Pacific coast, the Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.) calls the President's statements "a stinging and merited rebuke."

Down in New Orleans, *The Times-Picayune* (Ind. Dem.) says that he "voices the desire of the American majority."

On the Northeastern coast, the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) echoes that the President "has told Congress what the people of this country want."

"Belated as it is," adds the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.), "it is none the less a vigorous stroke for the people."

WHILE some Republican papers, among them the Chicago *Evening Post*, admit that the President has been slow to act, some Democratic papers, one of which is the Macon *Telegraph*, defend him from the charge that he is playing politics. Thus the universal desire to work for the common good is emphasized.

"Not in a long time, if ever, has a Congress been more appropriately spanked by a President, and the result is bound to be salutary," says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.).

"The President would be in a far stronger position if his own record were not so vulnerable," asserts the Asheville *Citizen* (Ind. Dem.), but then it hastens to warn the Democrats, "especially the Democrats in the House," that they "are steadily diminishing the chances of a Democratic victory this fall."

"Politics or no politics, the country likes Mr. Hoover's outspokenness," avers the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.). Another Democratic paper, the Providence *News-Tribune*, combines a pat and slap by saying that "part of the warmth with which the country has received his message is due to the very fact that his record has been so vacillating as to make any assertion of firm leadership on his part a pleasant surprize."

"Make no mistake: the President speaks for 120,000,000 people," asserts the Schenectady *Union-Star* (Rep.).

As the Washington *News* (Ind.) sums it all up:

"The President appeals for non-partizanship and pledges himself to it. His opponents reply that the President started the partizanship, while they alone have been pure and patriotic.

"An angered public has little interest in who started it. What it wants to know is who is going to end the bickering.

"The faction which plays the least politics in this crisis will play the best politics."

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Borah's Three-Plank Prosperity Program

"HIS VOICE ROSE TO A ROAR,"

"He shook his fist figuratively at those whom he denounced for cowardly inaction,"

"His long hair fell down over his eyes."

It is Senator William E. Borah concluding his long set speech on the financial situation. For an hour, as the New York *Times* correspondent reminds us, he holds the attention of the Senate, talking quietly and appealingly before working himself up to the final oratorical climax.

And when the eloquent Senator is asked just what he would do about the situation he depicts, he replies that he would reduce armaments, settle reparations, and restore silver to the place it occupied before foreign demonetization in 1925.

Of course, the Senator starts all the newspapers talking, with the critics predominating. Most of the latter rather like to harp on what they deem the Idaho statesman's "inconsistency," and upon the feeling they have that the Borah bark resounds everywhere while the Borah bite seldom seems to make much of a dent. And, of course, he starts up the old silver debate that has bedeviled our politics off and on for a couple of generations.

Senator Borah's basic claim is that we must take into consideration world conditions, and he finds them pretty discouraging. He sees a general belief "that the disarmament conference will not accomplish anything of great moment," altho "armaments are undermining the citizenship of the world," and "the masses everywhere, including our own country, are becoming restless and resentful." Of course, he says, "we do not accomplish things in this country through revolution in the sense that that word is ordinarily used, but there can be no doubt of the feeling of the people generally throughout, including our own country, that governments are not successfully meeting the problems that now confront them."

Another failure he cites was the Danubian conference, and he notes the prediction that the Lausanne conference can not hope to succeed—"if that conference should fail and the reparations question should go unsettled, we have economic chaos in the heart of Europe."

THE main point, however, was what he had to say about "the maldistribution or the unequal distribution of gold and its effect upon the price of commodities." The listening Senators were reminded of the concentration of nearly 70 per cent. of the monetary gold supply of the world in the United States and France, while commodity prices are falling. It is clear to him that the financial panic "was engendered by this maladjustment of the gold supply."

Then there is the great burden of debt. The Senator understands that national debts of forty-nine countries amount to $136,000,000,000; a partial count of local debts brings the total up to $168,000,000,000. In our own country alone the sum of all indebtedness, national, municipal, commercial, personal, mounts up to over $150,000,000,000. Since almost all these debts are gold debts, and were contracted before 1929, the fall of commodity prices means that "this debt is very nearly double what it appears to be on the face of the contract."

Mr. Borah does not see how the gold indebtedness of the world can be paid, what with France and the United States controlling the world's gold supply and our tariffs cutting off the flow of goods. The effort made in 1925 "to force the gold standard upon the silver-using countries of the world" was, according to Senator Borah, "a fearful mistake." The Senator "can not understand why it should be unsafe or unsound to restore conditions as they were prior to 1925." According to Mr. Borah:

"It is not an attack upon the gold standard. It is furnishing a large part of the human family the means by which they have transacted business through all of these years. It relieves the drain upon gold. It helps to restore the purchasing power of countless millions."

AND so he puts the question: "How are we going to restore the purchasing power of the people of the United States or the purchasing power of the Orient, or the purchasing power of the world generally, upon the monetary basis upon which we are now moving?"

But after the Senator had put several questions like this, Mr. McKellar of Tennessee rose to ask "what suggestion would the Senator make as to what we should do in the premises?" The Borah reply is reprinted on the center of this page.

The chief effect of this speech, in the opinion of the Topeka *Capital*, "must be upon the people of Europe, who have an extraordinary opinion of the Idaho Senator, and it may even be regarded as addrest to them." The Kansas paper feels that the Senator's remarks "are entitled to the profound attention of the world's 'best minds.'"

Leaving aside the silver argument, the Syracuse *Herald* feels that Borah's "analysis and vision are truly warranted and statesmanlike." And the Houston *Post* stands right with him when it comes to silver—

"Too long has the country accepted, without questioning, the opinions of the 'gold bugs' of the East.

"The Senator's demand that the United States Government take the lead in bringing about an international conference to consider restoring silver to its rightful place in the monetary systems of the world is calculated to command more respect now than it would have a short time ago, because it is becoming increasingly apparent that the nations are going to be forced to do something soon to get silver into use again."

IT was just like Borah, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, to leave out the American protective tariff. This is a point raised by many critics. And the Providence *News Tribune* would like to ask William E. Borah a few questions:

"Well, what are you going to do about it, Bill?

"How are you going to persuade the French to give up their ideas of security?

"How are you going to persuade this country's debtors to give up any reparations unless we forgive them a corresponding amount of their debts?

"How are you going to persuade countries that are opposed to it to hold a conference in order to reestablish silver at its pre-1925 value?"

And the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is one of several papers to reply to the Borah silver argument:

"Jiggering the currency system will not alter trade relations among leading nations. Had silver instead of gold been the standard in the last decade, the monetary supply of silver would have moved to the creditor nations as gold has moved, and the situation in all probability would be fundamentally the same."

Senator Borah's Program

"UNLESS the armaments of the world are reduced, so that that burden will be lightened upon the people; unless reparations are settled, so that Europe can regain economic recovery; and unless silver is restored to the place which it occupied prior to 1925, so that nearly one-half of the human family may have means by which to transact business, and to some extent restore their purchasing power, there can not, in my judgment, be any ready return to prosperity."

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"Boy Friends" and "Public Enemies" in Old New York

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE out pops a lively rabbit from the normally unexciting silk hat of prestidigitator Seabury's New York City investigation.

There were all those "tin boxes" and mysteriously swollen bank accounts, and a sheriff spectacularly accused and then dismissed from office by the Governor.

And now the investigation comes back to the front pages of the New York papers with strange references to the "boy friend" and the "public enemy" and cryptic telegrams and a near assault upon the person of Mr. Seabury.

This time it seems to be a matter of buses. According to the New York papers, Mayor Walker ran for office on a pledge to give the city an adequate system of buses, and now the Mayor's protracted attempts to carry out his promises come within the range of prober Seabury.

THE New Yorker reading his morning paper in the subway or commuters' train has been finding some fresh development each day. Here comes City Controller Charles W. Berry to relate, in response to Seabury questioning, how Mayor Walker managed to force through the Board of Estimate, late in 1926, the grant of a franchise for bus operation to the Equitable Coach Company.

The very next day we hear more about this Equitable Company, which seemed to be dying for lack of support after it had secured the necessary franchise. The Mayor called in vain upon important bankers and business men for financial aid. One of the Equitable backers, Frank R. Fageol, Ohio bus manufacturer, received a telegram from his New York representative about this time, which read mysteriously as follows:

"No answer yet your suggested financing. He advises War Board notified Boy Friend time limit was April 15. Have made progress up-stairs and arranged meeting late yesterday between Judge and Boy Friend before he left for Florida. Judge reported favorable progress and expected see his boss to-day and advise me Monday. His boss poor health ordered away for months, but if he says yes we can get extension. Will keep you advised."

Putting the recipient of this telegram on the stand, Mr. Seabury reminded him that it was dated March 17, 1928, and that that happened to be the very date on which Mayor James J. Walker went to Florida for a rest. The witness would make no direct admissions but, according to the New York *Times* reporter, after many promptings and suggestions, agreed that this might be a more or less "plausible" translation:

"No answer yet your suggested financing. Senator Hastings advises Tammany Hall notified the Mayor time limit was April 15. Have made progress with General Electric Company and arranged meeting late yesterday between the attorney for the company and the Mayor before he left for Florida. The lawyer reported favorable progress and expected to see his boss (either Owen D. Young or Gerard Swope) to-day."

ACCORDING to Carl Randau of *The World-Telegram*, the significance of Mayor Walker's interest in the Equitable financing rests on "earlier testimony showing that the promoters expected earnings of $19,000,000 in the first ten years, and that of 210,000 shares of common stock one-third were to be allotted to Mr. Hastings, whose annual dividends were estimated at $200,000."

And this brings us to State Senator John A. Hastings, who is described in the press as a "political contact man" in the Equitable deal.

After Mr. Seabury had brought out testimony involving Mr. Hastings, the Senator turned up one day at the hearings "respendently tailored, with a gardenia in his lapel, but without his white spats."

As the papers tell the story, he interrupted the proceedings by bursting out again and again with loud hoarse laughs. Finally, they simply had to call a recess to quiet Mr. Hastings.

But Mr. Hastings didn't quiet so easily. As the investigator entered the back room with the committee, Senator Hastings, a heavily built man in his early thirties, rushed at the white-haired Seabury, shaking his fist under his nose, grabbing at his coat lapel, and screaming, "You coward, you political blackmailer you, you are afraid to call me on the stand!" There were calls for the cops, for the sergeant-at-arms, as an ex-football man on the Seabury staff jumped between his chief and the Senator.

LATER Mr. Seabury let it be understood that Senator Hastings would have his day on the stand and, as the committee delved into the obscure details of past and present bus franchises, public attention turned to a less spectacular but politically more important fight staged in the New York City Hall. This was still a matter of buses. It concerned the granting of franchises in the Borough of Queens. The New York City Board of Estimate was giving a public hearing, and these particular franchises were being inquired into rather closely by Controller Berry's deputy, Mr. Frank J. Prial. After a while, Mayor Walker told Mr. Prial he was acting as if he had an understanding "with these enemies of the public, who have made vituperative and false statements about this Board of Estimate and its members."

Well, then, who are these enemies of the public? Mr. Norman Thomas and Mr. Paul Blanshard of the City Affairs Committee, which has been helping push investigations into alleged graft in New York, at once assumed that they were designated.

And then Controller Berry seemed to think that he was implicated. For he came out with this statement, which newspapers both in and out of New York consider full of political significance:

"I confidently assert that the loyal, honest Democrats in this city will not believe that graft and corruption are assets to their party, or that those who oppose such things in our Government are in any sense public enemies.

"I believe any one who calls himself a Democrat, and who tolerates such contemptible practises as have been described on the front pages of the daily newspapers for weeks past, does not truly represent the Democrats of the city of New York."

Just as a sample of the outside interest shown in this statement, we quote these paragraphs from the Democratic Boston *Globe:*

"This is no tempest in a teapot. Hitherto, there have been feuds within the Tammany group. But these have all concerned questions of organization and inside tactics, not major issues of city policy. Controller Berry's assault, which follows a thinly veiled attack upon him by the Mayor, because of testimony given before the Seabury investigators, promises to break Tammany wide open.

"The issue happens to be not local merely, but national. Here it verges upon Presidential politics. It is not impossible that Berry's action may be taken by Governor Roosevelt as a cue, for the Tammany problem will have to be faced and decided upon soon by the Chief Executive of New York State. From now on there will be political excitement galore in Gotham."

"SAY it ain't so, Jimmy," runs the head-line to a New York *Daily News* editorial, in which that newspaper speaks of Mayor Walker as a beloved and charming personality, "a man who is true to his friends," and says that his admirers would like assurance from him that he did not profit personally "from the Equitable bus deals, which finally blew up."

Senator McNaboe, of the Democratic minority of the Hofstadter Investigating Committee, has been quoted as saying that the committee "will never find the Mayor in a position where he is in the slightest degree corrupt or dishonest."

But "the boy friend" is now deep in a sinister mess, the New York *World-Telegram* is convinced. "That a Mayor of New York should be in any way, directly or indirectly, mixed up with the financial maneuverings of such interests," it adds, "is much more than sordid—it is scandalous."

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Sharper Teeth for the Kellogg Pact

"TERRITORIAL GAINS MADE BY ANY NATION guilty of breaking the terms of the Kellogg pact shall not be recognized."

This, according to Acting Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., is the new "Hoover Doctrine" which aims to change the attitude of the nations toward the use of force. With its general acceptance, says Mr. Castle, "the spoils of war become Dead Sea fruit."

Or, to be specific, remarks Gilbert Seldes in the New York *Evening Journal*, "Japan may acquire Manchuria, but we will not recognize her position in Manchuria." This non-recognition, explains the Boston *Globe*, "means in substance, that the American Government will ban any money loans to the new State and withhold any assistance looking toward the economic development of the stolen region by use of American financial or commercial aid."

Mr. Castle defined this Hoover program for further discouraging war-like nations before the American Conference on International Justice, which he addrest in Washington on May 4. He said:

"The President has been determined ever since he took office really to base American policy on the Pact of Paris.

"He believes in all measures honestly to avoid war, but is determined that these measures should not themselves envisage war. He, therefore, looked into the future, realized that in the mechanism of international relations a stern deterrent of the use of force would be to make valueless the results of war.

"Out of this earnest belief grew that new dictum in international law that territorial gains made by any nation guilty of breaking the terms of the Kellogg pact shall not be recognized."

This May Slow Him Up!

—From the New Orleans "Times Picayune."

THIS idea, he went on to say, "was first embodied in the note of the Secretary of State to Japan and China of January 8"; and "this new American doctrine, inspired by the President, was accepted by the League of Nations on March 11." Further:

"I believe that this 'Hoover Doctrine,' accepted by most nations of the world, through the League vote, is welcomed because it accomplishes as nearly as may humanly be possible the purpose of peaceful prevention of war."

Non-recognition of territorial gains as a weapon against war is not an entirely original idea, according to Frank H. Simonds, who reminds us in the New York *Herald Tribune* that it was tried by Prime Minister Asquith in 1912, in an unsuccessful attempt to check aggression against Turkey by the Balkan States.

Nevertheless the "Hoover Doctrine" is hailed by the Washington *Post* as "the most important contribution to the machinery of international justice since the Kellogg pact was signed"; and the *Evening Star* in the same city gives it place "alongside the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door as a constructive American contribution to the law of nations."

But the Newark *Evening News* dismisses it as "rather pathetic." And this New Jersey daily adds ironically:

"Castle's idea, or Hoover's, rather, is that when Japan grabs Manchuria or if the Andorra Republic annexes Spain, we will simply ignore the fact.

"We won't get mad at the grabbers. In fact we will allow our manufacturers to sell them all the ammunition they need for the conquest, but the conquest itself will be snubbed."

Mississippi Trying the Sales Tax

ALL EYES ARE ON MISSISSIPPI as a tax-harried nation watches to see how the new sales impost will work.

For Mississippi, we read, is the first State to adopt a general retail sales tax as a major method of raising revenue.

If successful there, Washington probably will see a revival of the fight to apply it nationally. During the recent futile battle in Congress to makes the sales tax law, its advocates praised it as a "painless" levy to which everybody would be subject, since it would touch "spendings and not earnings."

An opposing argument was that it made the poor share the burden which the rich alone should bear.

The general basis of the Mississippi tax, we read, is 2 per cent., varying on a few classes of business. All business men collecting more than $10 a month must make monthly reports. Professional men also are affected.

Tho the measure was bitterly fought before the Legislature, it was finally passed upon the insistence of Governor Conner that the State must balance its budget. The State faced a $12,000,000 deficit. The property tax had fallen down. The sales tax was an emergency measure, he declared, and it ought to raise $4,000,000 a year.

"The public is seemingly accepting the measure with good grace," said a Jackson dispatch to the New York *Times* a week after the law went into effect. "The threatened litigation to test its constitutionality and resist its enforcement has not been started. It is now believed likely that business men will give it a fair trial." Reading on:

"In the fight against the sales tax, retail merchants contended that the measure would drive them into bankruptcy, because they would be forced to absorb the tax.

"However, the tax is not being absorbed. The old adage that 'the consumer always pays' still holds good.

"Last Monday morning merchants were announcing their new prices added to articles to meet the tax, and the burden is being passed on to the purchasers by all establishments, from the smallest soft-drink stand to the largest department store.

"'This is eminently proper,' says Governor Conner. 'The measure was intended as a tax on consumers, and I am confident that the merchants, after giving it a fair trial, will have no complaint to offer.

"'In the first place, it is not a tax on earnings, but a tax on spendings, and the people, realizing that the measure is absolutely essential to balance the State's budget and put us on our financial feet again, will pay it cheerfully.

"'Mississippi is merely leading the way. I believe other States are going to find that the retail sales tax is the only way out, and that experience will prove it is in reality the only suitable form of taxation.

"'Our State was forced to adopt it as an emergency measure. We have but two things to tax in this State, property and business. The property tax system has broken down because of economic conditions among the farmers, and we had to take the sales tax, whether we wanted it or not.'"

"LET'S be fair," adjures the Meridian *Star*, which fought the levy. "Let's offer to our State administration an opportunity to give the sales-tax measure an honest, earnest 'tryout.'"

"If the plan should work successfully in this Southern State," says the Houston *Post*, "a future Congress may be more favorably disposed to it as a revenue-raising method."

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Wide World

The Slain Lindbergh Baby and the Desolated Home at Hopewell

The Tragic End of the Lindbergh Search

A HEARTSICK NATION, shocked as it has seldom been shocked before, bows with the parents of the Lindbergh baby under the weight of their terrible tragedy.

And the entire world is sorrowing, too, horrified at the fate of its "most famous baby," the twenty-month-old, blond, curly-haired boy, for whose safe recovery men everywhere had hoped.

But under the great chorus of sympathy a deep and ominous rumble is heard:

"Get the Lindbergh killers!"

That is the demand of the nation's press as voiced by the New York *Daily News*, which calls the kidnapers "damnable fiends, inhuman monsters." "Until the killers are tracked down and brought to justice, the children of America will not be safe."

That this was the universal desire was evidenced by immediate reactions to news of the murder. Police, no longer hampered by fears that too vigorous efforts might bring harm to the child, jumped into the hunt with feverish energy. And at Washington, where legislation had been held up for similar reasons, Senators and Representatives united in a promise that no time would be lost in pushing through a severe law for kidnapers.

THE news that stunned the nation was given out at 6:15 P. M. on Thursday, May 12. For millions of Americans who had hoped against hope the next day was a black Friday, the thirteenth. The Lindbergh baby was dead—slain. His little body reduced almost to a skeleton by more than two months' exposure showed that the skull had been fractured twice, probably by blows of a blunt instrument.

Left in a shallow grave in the woods only a few yards from a road, and about four and one-half miles from the Lindbergh home, near Hopewell, New Jersey, the body was discovered accidentally by one of four men in charge of a truckload of timber.

The terrible irony of certain circumstances is pointed out by the press. While the search for the baby was being carried on in New York, off Martha's Vineyard on the Massachusetts coast, in Chesapeake Bay, and in Europe, throughout the long hunt the little body lay on a hillside that was within sight of the house from which the boy had been stolen.

Not only that, but, early in the search, men stringing a telephone line to expedite the hunt had come within seventy-five yards of the spot.

"Altho it was possible," says *The News*, "that the abduction and murder were spite work, it seemed more likely that the kidnapers, observing from this lookout point that the alarm was spreading from the Lindbergh home, became frightened, killed their small prisoner, and fled."

"PROBABLY no crime committed in the United States ever aroused such a feverish search for a solution as the Lindbergh kidnaping," says the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"As the people throughout the nation sympathized with Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, so did they become private detectives. They included sensation seekers, well-meaning busybodies who bothered the Lindberghs and the police with fantastic clues, intrusive citizens who pried into the affairs of their neighbors, and several persons of position who gave their time and money in the belief that they were on the right track.

"They included a clergyman, a notorious racketeer in prison, several smaller fry of the underworld, a boat-builder, a retired Rear Admiral, a discredited detective, and an elderly schoolteacher. Each of them had his day in the sun, and each was certain that he had the key to the mystery.

"There were two major attempts by self-styled 'intermediaries,' each authorized by Colonel Lindbergh, which promised success at one time or another. One led to the payment of $50,000 ransom money, but petered out immediately. The other inquiry still was being followed when the baby was found."

Sympathy and spiritual consolation for the grief-stricken parents are offered on every hand. "At this terrible moment," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "the nation can do no more than make known its sympathy, renew and vitalize its righteous anger, and wish for Colonel Lindbergh and his wife some eventual and comforting share in 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'"

That such a crime should go unpunished is unthinkable, declares the Hartford *Courant*. "The search must continue until the persons responsible are captured, tried, and the sentence executed. Otherwise, no home can be considered safe from similar outrages."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

So far, the efforts to sock government office-holders seem to be bootless.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ALL of America's wars have begun in April. This doesn't count the small affairs that start in June.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

"LITTLE boys should not repeat all they hear," says a writer. This applies specially to golf caddies.—*The Humorist (London).*

BACKWARD regions are those remote districts where the unfortunate natives don't know there is a depression.—*Stamford Advocate.*

THE new rich had more comforts, but we believe the nouveaux poor have better manners.—*Detroit News.*

PEOPLE who go to Washington to agitate believe in doing their kicking at the seat of the Government.—*Judge.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR., is a great-grandfather for the fifth time. Bang goes another dime.—*Portland Oregonian.*

PITY the poor taxpayer—he doesn't know where the tax money is coming from or where it is going to.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"GOOD government pays," writes a thoughtful publicist. So does the other kind, but not the same people.—*Boston Herald.*

A WELL-KNOWN novelist says he has never seen any of the film versions of his books. So far as he knows, that is.—*The Humorist.*

NERO may have fiddled while Rome burned, but he didn't play peanut politics while his nation lost its markets.—*Sherbrooke (Que.) Record.*

IT is pleasant to read that the state of peace existing at Shanghai has been ended by an armistice between the Chinese and the Japanese.—*Boston Globe.*

THEN there is the theory that the dollar doesn't need to be made to go farther half so much as it needs to be made to come quicker.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IF Gaston Means is returned to Atlanta for his new $100,000 baby deal, we look for him to sell Al Capone a set of pearl-handled golf-clubs.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Evolution of a Gangster

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

THEY say stripes will be worn this season, but not, alas! by the right men.—*New Haven Register.*

THE Bulgarian levy on permanent waves seems to be a sort of addition to the poll tax.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE doughboys have an easier job this time. They can save the country just by letting it alone.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

THERE's one consolation. As the results become more evident, you hear less argument about who won the war.—*Brockville (Ont.) Recorder.*

IT might be easier to keep the wolf from the door if only we could keep the bear from the market.—*Judge.*

BEFORE the budget can be balanced, it looks as if somebody would have to balance Congress.—*Springfield Union.*

"THE Man With the Hoe," we read, earned $250,000 for Edwin Markham, the man with the rake-off.—*Boston Herald.*

IF delegates to the disarmament conference were paid on a peace-work basis, they would all be starving to death.—*San Diego Union.*

A NEED of guy wires begins to be noted here and there among the Presidential timber, to keep it outstanding until the Chicago conventions.—*Detroit News.*

WE suspect the real reason Congressmen voted for the increased postal rate was to discourage the people who have been writing them nasty letters.—*Judge.*

THE House agricultural committee has approved a million-dollar appropriation for grasshopper control. Congress won't let the country have anything with hops in it.—*Seattle Times.*

SUCCESSFUL gardening, avers a home magazine contributor, is just the capacity for taking pains. And that would be all right with us, too, if so many of them weren't in the small of the back.—*Boston Herald.*

MR. CAPONE says it's "funny justice" that puts a man in prison for eleven years for not paying his income taxes. Perhaps, but not nearly so funny as the justice that permits the acquisition of a taxable income by Mr. Capone's methods.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Now the Government is going to tax bank checks. The income tax will get your income coming in and the check tax will get it going out.—*San Diego Union.*

AT first we thought the Democrats might have a better chance to win if they got together, but maybe they would do better if somebody pried them apart.—*Springfield Union.*

CONGRESS is going to give Wall Street a thorough investigation, but we'll bet it won't be as thorough as the cleaning Wall Street gave the public.—*California Jewish Voice (Los Angeles).*

A PRESS dispatch states that at a convention of educators "no" was voted the most useful word in the language. We feel sure that there's a mistake somewhere. That must have been a convention of bankers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A GROUP of deans reports that young men students are now spending much less on their girl acquaintances than ever before. This may mark the advent of the coo without the bill.—*Boston Herald.*

AMONG the things you can't do legally in New York, according to the U. P., is duel with swords or dance in public on a stretched wire. As regards this latter, Mayor Walker must be reminded that ignorance of the law is no excuse.—*Detroit News.*

SCIENTISTS are trying to break up the atom. They should let it alone—it's the only thing we have left that hasn't already gone to pieces.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"SOME men earn large incomes by writing original stories for the screen," says a film critic. The time may come when some of these stories will be used.—*The Humorist.*

MUSSOLINI proposes that the world really disarm and that the United States cancel the war debts. He is probably 100 per cent. sincere about the debts.—*San Diego Union.*

JAPAN offers to guarantee the independence of the Philippines, too, and her guaranty will help a lot unless the fresh Filipinos happen to declare a Japanese boycott sometime.—*Boston Globe.*

IT is stated by no less than Ogden Mills that capital in the hands of a few men is much more productive than in the hands of countless thousands. Our situation, therefore, is practically perfect.—*The New Yorker.*

AL CAPONE is in Atlanta, Ralph Capone is on McNeil's Island, and Jack Guzik, Sam Gizik, Terry Druggan, and Frankie Lake are in Leavenworth. Doesn't it beat everything how the old gang eventually gets scattered?—*Nashville Banner.*

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The Radical Victory in France

THE CRASHING DEFEAT of former Premier Tardieu's majority in the Chamber of Deputies in the result of the second balloting on May 8 leaves Edouard Herriot's party, the Radical Socialists, as the largest winner and by far the largest party in the new Chamber.

The death by assassination of the late President Paul Doumer is said to have had no real effect on the outcome of the balloting, altho this tragic event was mistakenly expected in some quarters to solidify Tardieu and to forestall the triumph of the Left.

The Left victory, however, is hailed with welcome by some journals outside France. The London *Star*, for instance, remarks that "France has done the best thing for Europe since, with the help of her allies, she stopt the German armies." This sentiment is said to typify English feeling that the Chamber of Deputies under control of the Lefts may be more friendly to disarmament and debt settlements.

The Left Wing of the Radical Socialists and the Socialists have been talking about a give-and-take policy on reparations, we read in a Paris Associated Press cable, but how much of this will become a reality probably will be determined by the extent to which the Socialists participate in the formation of the new Cabinet. Some correspondents advise us that Edouard Herriot, chief of the new majority in the Chamber of Deputies, is unable to make up his mind whether to join hands with the Socialists to form a strictly Left Government, as he did in 1924, or seek a compromise with the Center to form an anti-Socialist coalition.

International

France's Radical Victor

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialist party, largest winner in the French elections, which showed a heavy swing to the Left.

With the election of Senator Albert Lebrun as fourteenth President of the French Republic on May 10, the then Premier André Tardieu and his Cabinet formally turned in their resignations. In a letter declining renomination, Mr. Tardieu explained that the changed majority resulting from the elections on May 8 would deprive him of "freedom of action." He promised, according to Paris press dispatches, to remain in office for the expedition of current affairs, but only until another Cabinet could be formed when the new Chamber of Deputies meets on June 2.

OFFICIAL election returns from 605 out of 615 constituencies, as compiled by the Ministry of the Interior, show the following party standing before and after the voting:

Party	*Before Election*	*After Election*
Conservatives	8	5
Democrat-Republicans	90	76
Independents	26	28
Popular Democrats	19	16
Left Republicans	101	72
Independent Radicals	90	61
Radical Socialists	109	156
Republicans and Ind. Socialists	32	36
Socialists	112	129
Socialist-Communists	5	11
Communists	10	12
Totals	602	602

The names of French parties are confusing to any foreigner, and Walter Lippmann points out in the New York *Herald Tribune* that for purposes of general discussion it is better to ignore them; otherwise, he adds:

"It is necessary to remind ourselves constantly that Mr. Herriot's party, now the largest in the Chamber, which calls itself Radical Socialist, is in the American sense neither Radical nor Socialist; that Mr. Blum's party, the Unified Socialists, represent a doctrine somewhere between the British Labor party's and, let us say, Senator La Follette's, and that Mr. Tardieu's party, the Left Republicans, are, in fact, highly conservative, tho they sit in the center. For a broad understanding of the position it is simpler to reduce the matter to personalities and to speak of the followers of Tardieu, Herriot, and Blum."

Meanwhile Edouard Herriot's chances of becoming the first Premier in the new Parliament convening next month are reported to have been shaken when the Socialist Parliamentary group announced the conditions under which it would collaborate with Herriot's party, the Radical Socialists, in the support of a Liberal Cabinet. In a Paris cable Ralph Heinzen, United Press staff correspondent, informs us that the conditions include the following:

"1. Reduction of the national defense budget by 6,000,000,000 francs ($234,000,000).

"2. Creation of a national unemployment insurance fund.

"3. A guaranty that railway passenger fares will not be increased.

"Socialists failed to stipulate reduction of Germany's reparations payments, as expected, because Herriot is known to be the firmest advocate of complete fulfilment of the Young plan.

"The Socialist ultimatum must be accepted in full or rejected by the Radical Socialists, but it would be difficult for Herriot to accept particularly the national unemployment insurance, which threatens a heavy burden on the already top-heavy budget.

"Observers believed, therefore, that Herriot may not become the new Premier, at least at once, but that a compromise Premier would be chosen, such as Paul Painlevé, who would be responsive to Herriot's guidance."

EDITORIALS from the French, English, and German press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveal dismay among French newspapers of the Center and Right. Thus, the *Journal des Débats* (Rep. Cen.) moans:

"It will be with only the greatest difficulty that the nation will support the effect of the election. Neither public finances nor the foreign affairs of our nation can submit to a cartel government without immediate peril."

Similarly, the *Echo de Paris* (Cons. Rep.) exclaims:

"Hardly had the country fulfilled its electoral duty than it was seized with disquieting fear as the memory of 1924 and 1926 returned. But, alas! Too late!"

The semiofficial Independent Paris *Temps* remarks, as if explaining the result to itself, that "the electorate voted under the impression that there is a grave economic crisis impending, for which no special party is directly responsible."

Again, the Conservative *Ami du Peuple* groans: "The nation will soon know what it costs to abandon itself to such an elec-

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torate." And the constantly agitated Royalist *Action Française* exclaims:

"Before a Prussia saturated with Hitlerism; before a Reichstag governed by Von Hindenburg assisted by Saint Bruening (who will soon be assisting Hitler); aided by their friends the Fascists and those of the Vatican, combining a circle against France; we set up a pacifist Chamber which, singularly, may bring about war. What thunder of ruin, revolution, or war can awaken the French people?"

In sharp contrast, organs of the Left express satisfaction and relief. The Paris *Oeuvre* (Rad. Soc.) declares that "throughout France the people voted for discipline against the forces of reaction."

Another Paris daily of like opinion, *La Republique*, asserts:

"The vote demonstrated a constructive policy of action by an immense majority. Between the Chamber and the Republican Senate collaboration will be facile and cordial."

The Socialist *Populaire* rejoices that "everywhere we see Socialism consolidating its position, and winning new victories." And the Independent *Petit Journal*, sometimes called a semiofficial newspaper, avers:

"The advance of the Radicals was expected, but the gains of the Socialists amazed even veteran politicians."

In Germany the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which frequently echoes the Bruening Government's opinion, has this to say:

"The French elections were the outcome of the personal defeat of Tardieu, but also were a knock in the head for the entire French political and business tendency.

"Perhaps we may hope that the aggressive spirit overheated with speed, which was characteristic of Tardieu's leadership, will lose some of its asperity. A relaxation of the international situation emanating from France could perform miracles for Europe."

There is satisfaction, too, in the verdict of the Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"The same parties which always regarded Briand's policy as promising but not adventurous, again hold the lever."

In England, the London *Daily Mail* believes that Herriot's triumph is internationally important, and it observes:

"The effect on the French policy is not unlikely to be revolutionary. French opinion is realist, not sentimentalist, in foreign affairs. Tho anxious for peace and good-will, Herriot believes in maintenance of treaties, and while he is a friend of disarmament he will, before accepting it, require solid guaranties that French security will not be imperiled."

In a personal sketch of France's new President, Albert Lebrun, William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, notes that, like former President Poincaré, whose political protégé he was, he "hails from the hectic Franco-German frontier of Lorraine." We read:

"He is a Frenchman of the old school. Picturesque, he looks as tho he had just stept out of a Civil War daguerreotype. Put a stock on him, and he could pass for Edgar Allan Poe come to life. Politically, in the Senate, he belongs to the Republican Union, or the Right Center. The President's party, of course, believes in the strict execution of all war treaties, a firm front against Germany, national security, German reparations, and while cold toward Russia, it advocates diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union."

Keystone-Underwood

France's New President

Albert Lebrun, chosen fourteenth President of the French Republic, to succeed the assassinated Paul Doumer. He is sixty years old, of Lorraine farmer stock, and altho trained as a mining engineer, entered politics when he was twenty-eight years old.

Japan Rejoices Over Shanghai Peace

JAPAN'S DECISION TO WITHDRAW all her land forces at Shanghai within a month gratifies some editors, who remark that she has done better than was expected.

Under the terms of the Chinese-Japanese pact, signed at Shanghai on May 5, and recorded in these pages last week, Japan agreed only to take her troops from the Shanghai area into the International Settlement and to extra-Settlement areas.

The withdrawal means the virtual return to the status before the Shanghai fighting, and a Japanese spokesman tells us that "Japan expects the great Powers to enforce the terms of the Shanghai armistice."

Cables from the Tokyo press to The Literary Digest reveal the *Asahi* (Ind. Lib.) as saying that "the agreement is the first significant step toward restoration of Chinese-Japanese friendly intercourse."

This newspaper recalls the anti-Japanism of the Powers and of China that followed the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shanghai, adding, "a section of foreign opinion even feared the occupation of the Yangtze Valley by Japanese troops and the subjugation of China by Japan." But now—

"All such prejudices are dissolved like ice under the summer sun. The conclusion of the truce proves that the real Japanese intention is only the protection of residents of Shanghai and the removal of menaces to the peace and welfare of the city in which the vital interests of the Powers are involved.

"With American and European suspicion dispelled, the Powers must decide to cooperate with Japan to make Shanghai the most peaceful international commercial center in the world. That Shanghai in the past has been a hotbed of anti-Japanese and general anti-alien movements is plain, since Great Britain and other Powers have had bitter experiences.

"At the round-table conference to be called in the near future the Powers must be regarded as bound to cooperate with Japan, as their common responsibility is for the formulation of a practical, effective plan to insure complete security for the international residents of the city. Such endeavor should not be objectionable to the Chinese, because the enhanced prosperity of Shanghai would promote the welfare of all China. Our anxiety is whether China and the Powers will awaken to this fact."

The Conservative Tokyo *Jiji* expresses "grateful appreciation for the efforts of foreign mediotors, "who averted undesirable developments in relations between the League of Nations and Japan." But a warning is issued by *Chugai Shogyo*, leading commercial organ in Japan, that:

"Unless China realizes the necessity of modifying her past attitude toward Japan, half the significance of the truce will be forfeited. The round table is as necessary as ever."

The Japanese spokesman cited above is quoted also as having said to a United Press correspondent at Tokyo that no withdrawals of Japanese troops from Manchuria were contemplated. To that region the Fourteenth Division, formerly at Shanghai, has now been sent. The spokesman said further:

"The withdrawal of Shanghai forces will save the Government 4,000,000 yen ($2,000,000) a year and will eliminate suspicions that Japan sought special privileges at Shanghai."

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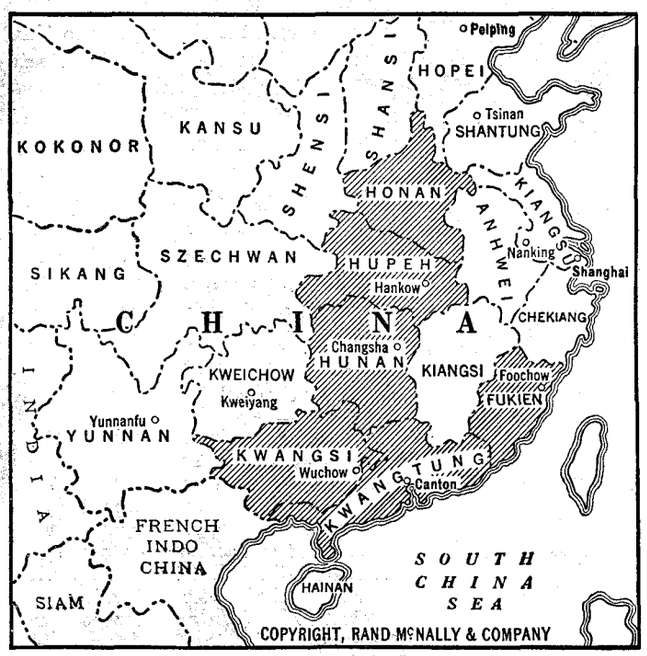
Soviets Claiming Gains in China

THE CHINESE YELLOW DRAGON is making a chameleonlike change to Soviet Russian Red.

So we are told by Russian Communist writers, who assure us that Chinese converts to Bolshevism are rapidly increasing over a vast area of Chinese territory.

Toward the spring of this year, says Michael Targansky, a Soviet contributor to an influential monthly published in Moscow, "200 out of 773 districts of Central and Southern China were under the control of the Soviet Government of China."

He adds that the population of these 200 districts is estimated at about 60,000,000. The Chinese Red Army, he remarks also, numbers about 150,000, and was able successfully to fight off



Russian Communist Claims in China

The striped areas on the map show the Chinese Provinces which the Soviet Russians say have become increasingly Sovietized ever since "the banner of Sovietism was first raised in Chinese territory in 1927 by the heroic workers of Canton."

"the recent third campaign undertaken by the Nanking generals against the Chinese Soviet areas."

Mr. Targansky publishes his findings in *Molodaya Gvardia*, a periodical issued under the auspices of the Comsomol, or Union of Young Communists of Soviet Russia. The editors of this monthly inform us in a foot-note that in preparing his article, Mr. Targansky drew upon the material on New China gathered by the Communist Academy in Moscow.

"The banner of Sovietism," Mr. Targansky recalls, "was first raised in Chinese territory in 1927 by the heroic workers of Canton and is now being borne by millions of Chinese peasants."

ACCORDING to his claim the Chinese Soviets now control parts of the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, and Honan, as well as some other sections in the vicinity of these provinces.

The reason for the success of Communism in China is obvious, according to Mr. Targansky, who proceeds:

"The world-wide depression has impoverished China's agricultural areas in an appalling manner through catastrophic reduction of the prices of agricultural products. The irrigation system and the dams of the rivers have fallen into ruin. Hence the failure of crops affects wider and wider regions every year.

"The floods of the Yangtze and the Han rivers have left hundreds of thousands of Chinese peasants homeless. The number of famine-stricken population increases every year. In 1928 there were 30,000,000 famine victims. In 1929, 57,000,000, and in 1930 the figure rose to 71,000,000! Suffice it to say that in the Kiangsi Province, 2,000,000 died of starvation in the course of a year, while in Shansi the toll rose to 13,000,000!

"In a great many places, cases of cannibalism have been recorded. The sale of children into slavery has become a usual practise. In Shantung a five-year-old girl is rated at $10, and a boy at $5. Such conditions are in part responsible for the swift growth of the Communist movement in China."

THE greatest number of converts to Communism, this informant reports, are impoverished "proletarianized" peasants and workers. As soon as a new district is taken over, he relates, the Soviet Government sets up a local Soviet organization, requisitions the private property of land-owners and city merchants, introduces the eight-hour day for adults and the six-hour day for young workers. Moreover, he continues:

"Active antireligious work is carried on, as well as propaganda against old traditions, prejudices, etc. It is true that sometimes this is carried a little too far. There have been cases when Chinese Communists destroyed temples, smashed idols, and banned religious holidays.

"This sometimes provokes the dissatisfaction of certain peasant elements of which counter-revolutionary bodies avail themselves.

"In one of the villages of northern Fukien, the backward peasants killed most barbarously the young Communists who broke their 'sacred' statues. What the Chinese Communists need is caution in their antireligious activities."

A large part of the Soviet progress in China is due to the activities of the younger generation, it is said. There are two organizations of young people. First, the Comsomol—sister organization of the Comsomol in Russia—which has a Chinese membership of 100,000 young Communists, so it is claimed. The second is the Young Guards, described as a fighting organization of 300,000 young men and women subject to direction of the Comsomol. We read then:

"The members of the Comsomol take an active part in the work of Soviet administrative bodies. At the First Conference of Soviet Regions in China, in June, 1931, they were well represented. Now they are carrying on the preparatory work for the first Congress of China's workmen's, soldiers', and peasants' deputies.

"Moreover, these young elements form from 40 to 60 per cent. of the rank and file of the Red Army. During the battles between the Red Army and the Nanking forces in Kiangsi, children of fifteen and sixteen were to be found among the Reds who were killed.

"In Fukien, young girls, the members of these organizations, take an active part in the eviction of land-owners from their estates, in burning contracts, and in the partition of the land among the peasants.

"They greatly help the Red forces in battles, too. In this province many women took part in the local Soviet elections and have assumed various administrative posts.

"The organization of the Young Guards plays an especially important military rôle in assisting the Red Army. In Hupeh, for instance, they organized fourteen fighting units comprising 2,000 men in all. In Fukien thousands of them join the Red Army, or form independent military units of bearers, liaisonmen, and the like, who help the Red fighters.

"When in Kiangsi the Army suffered hunger, detachments of Young Guards were mobilized. These detachments requisitioned rice from the well-to-do peasants who had hid it, and shot the peasants guilty of that counter-revolutionary crime."

AMID the tragedies of raids by the Chinese Communist Army, especially on homes of American missionaries, Amoy press dispatches reveal one humorous episode. A missionary and his family had fled for safety from their home in Changchow, but the cook remained behind on her job. When the looters began hammering their way into the house, with sudden strategy the cook opened the door, let them in and treated them to a feast of American baked ham and other foreign delicacies.

Having eaten their fill, the Communists showed their appreciation of the cook's hospitality by leaving the contents of the house intact, and they even presented her with a pair of slippers they had taken from the house next door.

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Kipling Breaks Silence

IMAGINE RUDYARD KIPLING reading the reviews of his latest book.

"His eyes gleam with humor occasionally behind his gold-rimmed glasses," says a contemporary portraitist; but what, over the reviews, is more likely to emerge from under the "shaggy black eyebrows, which project far out over his eyes"?

He is still a British institution, "this little man, neither fat nor thin, cheeks of a healthy brown color," and Britons are faithful to their institutions. America feels less so compelled.

His new book is "Limits and Renewals" (Doubleday, Doran). This is a book of stories and poems. Three of the stories are new; others have appeared in other publications.

It is the old Kipling in respect to detail, where he seems expert in every mechanical device, and every phase of Army life. Some stories deal with wars or their after effects. One, "The Woman in His Life," shows a shell-shocked soldier saved from insanity by his dog.

Several are founded on Biblical themes. "The Church at Antioch" reminds some critics of Anatole France's ventures more successfully into sacred subjects with the irony of an unbeliever.

One has a fling at Hollywood as lucid as a London fog. And this is followed by a poem in which Kipling's scorn of the cinema comes out clearer.

In fact, all the stories are either led off or ended, or both led and rear-guarded, by poems that present the theme in verse for those who miss it in prose. The initial story, "Dayspring Mishandled," deals with two men, *Castorley*, an authority on Chaucer, and *Manallace*, a delver in old manuscripts, who attempts to trick the Chaucerian scholar by a faked manuscript of the father of English poetry, "newly discovered." *Manallace* is led to do this through hearing *Castorley* speak slightingly of a woman. The manuscript is seized upon by the gullible *Castorley*, who will be shown up when his book on it appears. But *Castorley* dies and the revenge is abandoned.

Upon this a writer, R. M. C., in *The New Yorker*, comments:

"No writer of the present generation in his senses would ever dream of writing such a story as that—unless, perhaps, he entitled it, 'The Madman's Revenge.' Not only his artistic conscience but his morality as a man would otherwise be revolted by it. Whatever the causes, there has surely been developing in us a fundamental pity for humanity which makes us see as almost bestial the actions of a *Manallace* who hounds another to death—and all because that other, years previously, had spoken slightingly of a lady friend.

"To any reader of to-day, *Manallace* will seem as thorough a scoundrel as *Castorley*, if not a worse one, and the story of his vengeance while the other lies dying will appear the more morbid for the author's almost jocular way of telling it.

"For there can be no doubt where Mr. Kipling's sympathies lay. His, we must remember, was truly the Hebrew God, the Avenger who exacted an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; his creed, like that of the Mikado, whom a more enlightened contemporary satirized, was that the punishment fit the crime.

"*Castorley's* crimes had been vainglory, self-seeking; more, he had spoken disrespectfully of that creature of heaven's own handiwork, a Woman. No punishment, then, could be too great, so long as it be in keeping; and Mr. Kipling, I feel sure, considered that in making *Castorley's* wife, a member of the sex he had flouted, indirectly the instrument of his death, he had turned a very neat trick artistically, and that in depicting *Manallace* as withholding the final blow that would shatter the man's reputation, he had shown him to be a very fine fellow indeed."

REFERRING to "Dayspring Mishandled," the London *Daily Telegraph* asks: "Does not this opening paragraph ring with the authentic Kipling note: 'In the days beyond compare and before the judgments' . . ." but we mustn't quote, Kipling guards his copyrights. The writer in *The Daily Telegraph*, Howard Marshall, adds, "This is the old Kipling manner sure enough"—as if to reassure himself.

The London *Spectator* guards against a possible lapse of memory on the part of the public by opening its review in this wise:

"The reputation of Mr. Rudyard Kipling has depended upon the brilliance and fertility of his imagination, upon great constructive skill, and upon the fact that he has always voiced a set of values acceptable to the majority of his literate fellow countrymen. Happy the author who can utter strongly conservative sentiments without appearing stuffily respectable!

International photograph

Kipling Off Guard, in Cheerful Mood

Rarely photographed, he is caught at a garden party.

"His latest volume will not affect his reputation one way or the other. The tricks are there, and flashes of the old manner; the amazing technical felicity is still his to command; there is the same inquisitiveness, the same uncanny power of isolating single incidents or pictures, the same concern with abnormal states of mind. 'Limits and Renewals' will take its place with the rest of Mr. Kipling's work."

"MR. KIPLING still knows the words, but he has forgotten the tune," says the American, Laurence Stallings, who is not subject to British loyalties:

"He tries bitterly to recapture that first rapture; fishing up tags from early music: those brassy cadenzas from his Old Testament and its cruel Nordic God, stray warblings from Chaucer's clumsy beauty, Anglo-Saxon tags, and soulful echoes from the Pauline epistles.

"But the thing doesn't come off. Remembering *Mowgli* and *Kim* and *Wee-Willie-Winkie*, we wanted to put the book down and slink behind nursie's chair and have a good cry."

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Alice Comes to Our Wonderland

MRS. HARGREAVES IS A VERY remarkable old lady.

That can not seem strange since she was such a remarkable young lady as to inspire, at ten years of age, "Alice in Wonderland."

Since January 27, when England celebrated the centenary of Lewis Carroll's birth, she has been fêted by the press of two continents; and on May 4, she celebrated her eightieth birthday at Columbia University before a distinguished audience of two thousand, after two days previously receiving the degree of Doctor of Letters from President Butler.

Acme photograph

Alice Mounted High

Teetering with her sister, Lorina, in the days when she lived in the Early Wonderland created by Lewis Carroll.

To others, perhaps, besides Marion Clyde McCarroll of the New York *Evening Post*, Columbia's entertainment seems "curiouser and curiouser":

"The *Alice* who wandered with so lively and endearing an interest through the looking-glass would be the very first, we think, to regard the procedure as quite extraordinary. One can picture her viewing the performance on the library steps of Columbia with that quizzical gaze of hers, and murmuring, as Dr. Butler solemnly pronounced the formula of the presentation: 'Curiouser and curiouser!'

"And to our mind she would have been quite correct.

"There are so many things more appropriate than an honorary degree that Mrs. Hargreaves might have received to take home as a happy reminder of her visit."

SINCE her arrival here to help celebrate the centenary of her old friend and admirer, she has appeared to be reliving the adventurous life of her literary prototype. She said over the radio:

"Coming here is an adventure overseas instead of underground.

"America and New York City are such exciting places that to visit them takes me back to Wonderland.

"I am beginning to think that when Lewis Carroll described the 'tumble down the rabbit hole,' he visualized in a prophetic manner going down the Empire State Building.

"Express elevators don't give me much time to take things off the shelves, however."

When Mrs. Hargreaves was presented to the two thousand assembled at the Columbia gymnasium, she said she felt much the same thrill she experienced as a child when Carroll first related the story of "Alice in Wonderland" to her. And then she added:

"I wonder how many stories the world has missed because he never wrote anything down until I teased him into doing it. I believe that the best of his stories appeared in the two books. I remember many old stories that he used to tell to us and found them in the books.

"Little did he dream, that retiring parson, that I would come to the United States to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his birth. If Lewis Carroll had told me the story which I am living to-day it would have seemed as strange as the whimsical stories which he used to tell me, using me as his *Alice*."

PROF. HARRY M. AYRES of the English department at Columbia delivered the main address, and brought the famous "Alice" book down to our own day:

"The Oxford that gave birth to Alice and her adventures, and the world in which we are now living—where all winter we have been reading in the newspapers reports telling what has happened to-morrow in Shanghai, in a war that does not exist, or telling us that there are people going hungry because there is too much food in the world and too many facilities for carrying it to the people that need it—are both no less incredible than those realms in which the fancy of Lewis Carroll has made us all immortal playmates—in which heritage this anniversary of his happy appearance on the planet invites us for the moment heartily to rejoice."

MRS. HARGREAVES heard herself described by Professor Ayres as "one of the great heroines of literature, who, if she has not always been as wise as her great and kindly teacher strove to make her, at least has the consolation of knowing that the painful travels of her immortal quest have been the cause of much wisdom in others and of that kind of mirth that is wisdom's fairest offspring."

Columbia has been holding an exhibition of the literary works and personal mementoes of Carroll, some five hundred items which are said to be the most complete Carroll collection ever arranged.

So it is fitting to refresh one's mind about this book, which we do with the assistance of Edwin C. Hill, writing in the New York *Sun:*

"Seventy years ago, a long lifetime, a most correctly attired clergyman of Oxford, with a mobile and sensitive mouth, molded by a precise and persistent pronunciation of prunes and prisms, delighted to go boating on the Thames and picnicking on its bank with a very charming little girl named Alice Liddell.

"In fact, there were three charming little girls, Lorina and Alice and Edith, all daughters of the dean of Christ Church College, but Alice was the boon companion and particular favorite of the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, deacon of Christ Church and lecturer in mathematics.

"For her, indeed, he composed the most fascinating book of sheer nonsense in the English or any other language.

"Just seventy years ago next Fourth of July, the Rev. Mr. Dodgson—or Lewis Carroll, to give his pen name—wrote in his diary: 'I made an expedition up the river to Goodstow with the three Liddells. We had tea on the bank there and did not reach Christ Church until eight-thirty. On which occasion I told them the fairy-tale of "Alice Adventures Underground," which I undertook to write out for Alice.'

"That was the start of it.

"That was the origin of the whole delightful, fantastic business.

"Then and there came into being the haughty *Caterpillar*, the *March Hare*, the lugubrious *Mock Turtle*, the *Walrus*, and the *Carpenter* who went awalking with the oysters along the strand of the sea; the *Duchess*, *Humpty-Dumpty*, *Father William*, *Tweedle-Dum* and *Tweedle-Dee*, and all the rest of that incomparable company.

"And the solemn-faced clergyman with such a welling spring of

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crystal humor deep down under his shy reserve did 'write it out for Alice.' Only a few years ago Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia paid $75,259 at a London auction to acquire the beautifully executed manuscript of 'Alice's Adventures Underground.' The title was changed later to 'Alice in Wonderland.' Not only the script but the illustrations were Dodgson's work—or Carroll's, as we had better continue to call him—beautiful chirography and clever sketches.

"And a little later on Dr. Rosenbach did very nicely for himself by selling the manuscript to Eldridge R. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, for $150,000.

"The way it came to be written was this: Ten-year-old Alice Liddell, the clergyman-mathematician's favorite, was greedy for stories. She demanded a story that had nonsense in it. So he sat down with 'the child of pure, unclouded brow and dreaming eyes of wonder,' and created a new world for her pleasure, Wonderland, where they are still trying to put the *Dormouse* into the teapot, where the long grass rustles as the *White Rabbit* scurries by, the *Mouse* still plashes through the Pool of Tears, and no wise fish ever goes anywhere without a Porpoise.

"Threescore years and ten have passed since those gay days on the Thames, and little Alice Liddell has become white-haired Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves of Cufnels in the New Forest.

"Mrs. Hargreaves at eighty is the only one of the three little Liddells left alive, the three that went boating with Lewis Carroll.

"The family is of considerable distinction. Sir Frederick Liddell, a younger brother of the original Alice, is legal adviser of the House of Commons, but Sir Frederick was too young to know Lewis Carroll. He probably would have received scant attention in any event. To the end of his life Carroll could champion little girls against all the grown-ups in the world, but he could never make anything of little boys."

The Cover

THIS is right out of the hot country of the West. Even the flowers and shrubs in this picture, "Off to the Round-Up," add flame to the hot sky and rocks.

The horse, too, seems to breathe fire, and the rider is no timid horseman.

William R. Leigh, the painter, has apparently taken up the brushes of Remington and carried on the record of the energetic West.

"Milling cattle, galloping cowboys, cattle rustlers and their clashes with the law, bucking horses, bad men, buffaloes standing off baying packs of wolves, two-gun sheriffs, Indians—these are the remnants of the old order of things that William Leigh has preserved for to-morrow's generations." So writes Rose Henderson in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Something of the artist's history is also told:

"Mr. Leigh was fourteen when he began to study art at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore. But he can not remember when he began to draw.

"His mother, who had had some art training, was his first teacher. Drawing was easy for him, and the third winter of his attendance at Maryland Institute he was put in night school as a teacher of drawing. Later he went to Munich and his professor there said that Leigh's drawings were the best he had seen that season. After four years in Munich he returned to America and stayed one year. Then he went back to Munich and stayed eight years.

"Back in New York from his art studies in Europe, he felt that most of the painting being done in the East was imitative and insincere. He questioned the wisdom and fitness of painting Dutch and French peasants here in America, as many painters were doing. He was disgusted with the idea of presenting European characters and scenes as the only fit subjects for American consumption. He decided that when in America he would paint America or nothing.

"To him, Eastern landscapes were not sufficiently distinctive. He wanted something strikingly different from Europe.

"So in 1906, in the face of much discouragement, he went West, and was infatuated with the country. He painted Sioux Indians in Wyoming, Zuni and Hopi Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and cowboys, sheriffs, cattle rustlers, and other types all over the Rocky Mountain territory. He learned to rough it in remote desert and mountain camps, to ride all day over hair-raising trails, and to find water among desert rocks where even the Indians said no water could be found. He learned to trail lost horses and cattle. To him the West was 'a whole new world, a virgin land of drama, color, poetry—everything that goes to make distinctive and worth-while living.'"

Music and Noise

COMPARING MUSICAL SOUNDS with street-car racket, the ear is found to receive a lesser assault from the latter.

This was discovered when an "electric ear" listened in during

International photograph

Mrs. Hargreaves Looks Quizzically

At the New World and its frenzy over "Alice."

a performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House recently.

Lily Pons has been delighting vast audiences by her singing of "Caro Nome" from the opera, but the electric ear finds she outdoes the street-car.

This and other findings are reported in the New York *American:*

"That the peak of sound reached by Lily Pons during a solo was 75 decibels; by Beniamino Gigli, 77 decibels, and by Mario Basiola, 85 decibels. (A street-car going full blast hits 65 decibels, a subway-train 95 decibels, and an airplane 105 decibels.)

"Eavesdropping some more, the 'ear' discovered that the opening overture, with the roll of the drums and all, puts a subway train to shame, the score being:

"Subway—95. Overture—96.

"When it came to applause, the electric needle that darts back and forth on the dial of the ear, which is also known as an audio-sound-meter, revealed:

"Pons, 80; Basiola, 77; Gigli, 75.

"The quietest time of the evening was when *Gilda* (Miss Pons) was murdered. The over-all noise just after the crime was 24. (A country residence registers 20, and a quiet office 30.)

"Between the acts, the audience hovered between 50 and 53 decibels. (Engineers say a normal street noise is 50.)

"The audio-sound-meter test was made by the General Electric Company. The instrument was developed principally for use in mechanical fields for testing machinery. It was installed last night in the booth usually used when operas are broadcast."

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New York *Herald Tribune* photograph

The Ounce of Prevention

The boys in front are being trained in baseball by their friends, the "cops," lined up behind. It is part of the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the New York City Police Department.

Stealing Bases to Stop Theft

THE POLICEMAN STROKED HIS CHIN, which looked like a slice from the Rock of Gibraltar. But a kindly gleam was in his eye, and sympathy simply oozed from his brass buttons. He remembered his own school days.

The teacher went on about his troubles with the boys. They were always fighting; he couldn't stop them.

Why not put gloves on them? suggested the bluecoat, looking down at his own gnarled knuckles. And put 'em in the ring?

The teacher pounced on the idea. The policeman met the boys and induced them to come to a certain boys' club and listen to a talk by a famous prize-fighter. The boys came, were taught to box, and now there's no more fighting at school. It's all under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—ring, referee, seconds, sponges, and all.

"That," says Inspector Louis F. Costuma, head of New York's uniformed police of the Crime Prevention Bureau, "is the sort of thing our officers do all over the city, depending on the neighborhood and its facilities, of course."

Boxing is just one of the possibilities. On that sand lot over there the Neversweats are running bases with their shirt-tails out. A three-foot-six Babe Ruth has lined out a home run—you can see the broken window-pane—and tied the score at 29. But the visiting Purple Sox have another inning, and are spitting on their hands. They're out for the "champeenship."

Give the kids a chance to steal a base, thinks Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney, and you'll stop a lot of other stealing. And that's the job of the Crime Prevention Bureau. All the sand-lot teams will be organized into neighborhood leagues, which will fight it out for the interborough championships. The interborough winners, in turn, will fight it out for the championship of the city, probably at the Yankee Stadium, where plays the Babe himself.

THINK of the mob of boys who will rush the gates for that game for the juvenile championship of the biggest boys' league in the biggest city in the world.

If that isn't enough to make other little suburbanites envious, Babe Ruth and Joe McCarthy, of the Yankees; John McGraw, of the Giants, and Max Carey, of the Brooklyns, are among the sponsors of these sand-lot leagues, the parent organization of which is the Junior Police Athletic League. And the veteran players of the Police Athletic League are training the boys.

For them it isn't "cheese it, de cop" any more. The police stations are no longer frowning bastions of the law. Ten supervisors are in charge of as many major units of the league, and the staffs are established in ten station houses covering wide territories. Space once used for dormitories for the police is now controlled by the units of the Crime Prevention police directing the league. Members of the league are from about fourteen to eighteen years old, tho most of them so far are from fifteen to sixteen.

"BASEBALL is being featured by the league for the present," said Commissioner Mulrooney to the *Herald Tribune* writer, "because it is of such timely interest and has a wide appeal to youth of all classes and all sections. It promotes union and friendships and has the quality of common interest which often appears in the gangs which subvert the spirit of youth." Moreover, "it calls for high qualities of intellect, for it takes brains to master its technique and certainly initiative in playing. Thus exercise for the body and training for the mind are provided." Other sports will be developed later on.

"One of the prime reasons for starting the bureau," we read, "is the fact that the number of young criminals is steadily increasing. In recent years many youths not of age have been convicted of serious crimes; others have been led into offenses ascribed to a general lack of self-discipline and of moral and religious training."

Read Shorty's story. He is not over seventeen, but he's doing time in Sing Sing—fifteen to thirty years for robbery. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, one of the country's outstanding criminologists, asked Shorty why he was behind the bars. The boy—he is still that in years—told of how he and his gang tried to find a place to play. There was only one playground in the neighborhood and that was always crowded, so that Shorty and his gang had to wait their turn to play. He went on, as Mr. Lawes quotes him in the New York *Times* Magazine:

"After a while we got tired of waiting and we decided to stir up some fun on the street. There the cops chased us and we found places to hide. We'd have meetings and make believe we were hiding from brass buttons and so we'd make up lots. We'd robbed that person, or maybe killed another. All imaginary, of course. But we got a kick out of it.

"Well, one day some one dared us to do a real job. We done

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it and got away all right. After that it was easy. What did we do with the money? Well, there were crap games. And the pool-room back of that speak-easy. It was all fun while it lasted. But it didn't last very long."

"Shorty," writes Mr. Lawes, "is too young to have any well-formulated ideas. He tells us of his experiences. But he provides leads that enable us to detect the stages which finally landed him within the walls of Sing Sing."

Baltimore Over the Blues

THE UMPIRE LOOKS AT HIS WATCH. It is exactly two o'clock.

"Play ball," he calls, and the batter steps up to the plate.

At the same hour scores of caddies unlimber at the first tees.

At home Sister Sue feels the heft of her croquet mallet, swings, and misses the first wicket. Little Tim looks up anxiously at his mother and asks if he may get out his roller-skates.

"Yes," she says, with a glance at the clock, "but be careful of the cars. They're all out to-day."

Abroad somewhere in the city Brother John delivers his first serve—into the net. "It's so strange playing on Sunday," he apologizes.

On East Baltimore Street two burlesque houses open their doors. Throngs begin filing into the movie houses and the neighborhood theaters.

After 209 years Baltimore is over the blues. By a majority of more than 80,000 votes, the people of the Calverts' city wiped the ancient blue laws off the books on May 2. It was a landslide that is said to have surprized the sponsors of the municipal ordinance which legalizes sports on the Sabbath. Fifteen sports are now allowed—baseball, football, golf, tennis, basket-ball, croquet, lacrosse, quoits, soccer, hockey, ice and roller skating, and swimming, track and field meets.

The ordinance also provides, we read in *The News*, for the sale and delivery of cooked meats, all prepared foodstuffs, automobile accessories and parts, flowers, toilet goods, camera films, and various articles sold in drug stores. Nearly everything that was forbidden is permissible now—after two o'clock. The morning still belongs to the churches.

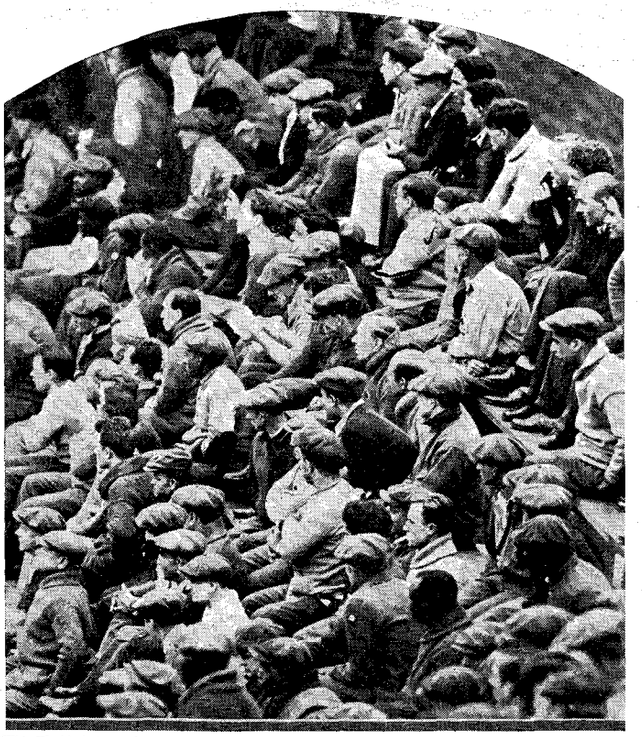
WHETHER Pa may press his old flannel pants and mother sew a button on Johnny's Sunday-go-to-meeting suit depends on whether they are considered works of necessity. The parson might consent at least to the button.

Until the passage of the liberalizing ordinance the "blue" law had been rigidly enforced by Police Commissioner Charles D. Gaither—and that is said to have been largely responsible for its repeal. Every Sunday, we are told, the police managed to enforce strict observance of the law. They would arrest a man for painting his house, or for washing his automobile, or for carrying home a cake of ice.

But the Lord's Day Alliance has not surrendered. It will continue to fight to "rescue Sunday from commercialism and restore it to God," announces Dr. W. W. Davis, executive secretary. "It will be watching at the gates," if any move is made in the City Council further to liberalize the Sunday laws.

"It seems to me," says Police Commissioner Gaither, as *The Sun* quotes him, "that the vote shows the public want to construe the law liberally, and that's what we'll do."

Baltimore, says Francis A. Michel, Speaker of the House of Delegates and leader in the fight for repeal of the blue laws, "is no longer in the hick-town class, but is now abreast of the fifty-five or more modern progressive cities of the country. The voters"—quoting him from *The News*—"have admonished the professional political parsons to confine themselves to the teaching of religion from their pulpits, instead of politics. If this rebuke is heeded, I predict that the empty pews will be filled, even tho it will be legal to engage in sports, or attend professional baseball games, or movies, or theatrical productions on Sundays." Then: "Miss Baltimore has discarded her puritanical garb of 200 years ago for the attractive styles and less confining fashions of 1932." He thanks Mayor Howard W. Jackson for signing the ordinance, and all who helped.



Wide World photograph

The Pound of Cure

In the grand stand of Sing Sing, criminals, mostly young, who might have been saved by ball and bat and friendly "cops."

IT had been a long fight—twenty years. The rural counties had fought the enabling act giving the people of Baltimore the right to a referendum on the question, and the urbanites had finally replied that they would oppose obstruction with obstruction. The cornfield Senators and legislators could get what they wanted only by giving the sidewalk Senators and legislators what they asked for.

Yet it was a mild sort of victory, thinks *The Evening Sun*, which notes that there is still a bloc of no fewer than 60,000 voters who prefer the blue law. So they need not be unduly unhappy, says *The Evening Sun:*

"The ordinance is a very mild ordinance. It touches the subjects of amusements and sales, but does not touch the subject of Sunday labor, save indirectly.

"The consequence is that in Baltimore it will still be possible, in the future as in the past, for the evil-minded to spy upon their neighbors and have them hauled off to the hoosegow for pressing their trousers, or washing their automobiles, or mowing their lawns, or painting their window-sills. The new ordinance does not put a stop to such sly tricks.

"And, finally, it should be remembered that Sunday morning and, indeed, the whole day up to two o'clock in the afternoon, is still carefully reserved for the churches.

"The people who have gone to church will continue to go to church, and they will probably continue to contribute as freely to the collection plate.

"There was a victory for good sense yesterday. But it was not the extensive victory that some people seem to think."

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Ritual Returning to the Church

IN THE OLD BLOCK MEETING-HOUSES of a generation or more ago the congregations sat hours on end listening to the pleadings and exhortations of the preacher.

He dwelt overmuch, perhaps, on fire and brimstone, on perils present and worse to come.

God seemed more prone to punish than to love and help His erring children. The church was the preacher's; the congregation, save for a few hymns and groaning amens, had little to do but listen. If one nodded he was apt to be rudely awakened by a watchful sister.

To-day the congregation is coming back into its own. Ritualism is returning. And we have a Bishop's word for it that it is all for the better.

That people like and welcome the change is attested in the fact, we are told, that attendance in the ritualistic churches is increasing. In those churches which are hardly more than platforms for preachers attendance has declined.

The movement, says Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, is springing up in the Protestant Church of Germany and other lands of the Reformation, such as Holland and Switzerland. It has reached America.

Bishop Thirkield is chairman of the Federal Council's Committee on Worship. In our issue of April 16 we told of the committee's work in trying to arrange a liturgy for general use in all Protestant churches. In that service the sermon will not occupy the most prominent part.

Now we learn from Bishop Thirkield's article in the Federal Council *Bulletin* something of the influences at work in bringing about this change. Perhaps it is the answer to the common charge that the Protestant Church is losing its hold on the people by dissipating its energies in too many fields.

"When we contemplate the square, unadorned meeting-houses of the Puritans, and their stiff and formal service," writes Bishop Thirkield, "it is almost with a shock that we learn, for example, of the wide sweep of liturgical reform in the Congregational Church. Years ago the Presbyterian Church adopted a Book of Prayer, recently revised. The same movement is evident in other churches."

The real question in thousands of "Free Churches," says Bishop Thirkield, is not one of ritual, or of the enrichment of the order of worship. "It is rather the securing of a sense of the presence of God in the service of the sanctuary. The lack of a spirit of orderly and devout conduct of the service and reverence in worship is a weakness in great numbers of our churches. Men crave to hear the note of eternity in the sanctuary."

Two facts indicate the trend. In most churches where the pulpit has held the center and worship has been subordinated, says Bishop Thirkield, "church attendance has declined." Increase in membership in these churches has not kept pace with the growth of communions in which "a devout and helpful service of worship is provided."

For instance, membership statistics for metropolitan Chicago in 1929 show that the increase in the Lutheran Church is greater than that in the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Congregational churches combined, the increases standing in the order given: The Protestant Episcopal Church is next to the Lutheran. "Let it be borne in mind," says Bishop Thirkield, "that the Lutheran Church holds to a liturgical service, to its evangelical doctrines, to the centrality of the Cross and of the Holy Sacrament, to catechetical training of youth, and to a definite creed."

The outstanding example of the liturgic appeal is the Roman Catholic Church, for, we are reminded, "the Roman Catholic goes to church for worship," and it is an oft-repeated saying that "Protestantism brings a man to his feet, while Catholicism brings a man to his knees."

The "Gush" of Mothers' Day

MOTHERS DON'T WANT A MOTHER'S DAY, says one of them. She is a little tired of all the "sob stuff" she hears on the day set aside for this particular remembrance.

It should be said at the outset, however, that one important feature of Mothers' Day, often forgotten, is to call attention to those thousands of mothers who annually die in childbirth for lack of proper care and attention.

But Clara S. Lingle writes to *The Presbyterian Advance* that she has made it a custom to ask the women of her acquaintance at every Mothers' Day celebration what they thought of it, and that she has never heard a woman speak favorably in reply. The answer is, "I was never so uncomfortable in my life," or "Why should mothers be exalted?"

"We are not worthy of such adulation," writes Mrs. Lingle. "Every honest woman will tell you that she has been repaid in full every hour of her life for the so-called 'price of motherhood.'" In fact,

"The obligation is all on the other side.

"How to pay the debt we owe to the young people who bring joy and hope into our lives is the mother's chief problem. Devote a Sunday a year to the study of child life and the responsibilities of parenthood, and we will be right with you.

"The picture of mother so vividly drawn by the preacher and the special speaker of the day does not help us in our dealing with our very modern children.

"The sweet-faced old lady in the white bonnet, sitting in the corner by the fireplace, her tired hands too weary even to hold her knitting, may be the angel type of mother, but she is not the every-day, vigorous young woman who is trying to be the good companion, friend, adviser, and comrade of the boys and girls who are sitting in the pew with her.

"There is something incongruous here. A Mothers' Day sermon is apt to put a little distance between me and that youngster to whom I want to be the best pal of all."

"Finally," says the writer, "Mothers' Day has been commercialized until it is meaningless."

"'Flowers for Mothers' Day,' 'a box of candy for mother,' 'give her gloves, a hat, a dress, a handkerchief for Mothers' Day,' all these may be good business for the merchant and the telegraph company with its ready-made message; but if mothers have anything to say about it, we would rather have that money spent to outlaw war and to bring peace into a troubled world.

"It may be asked, 'Do women not appreciate the loving letters that have been written by sons and daughters "before the day shall end"?'

"Yea, verily, they are prest between the leaves of our Bible and cherished in our hearts, but no more prized are they than the spontaneous, scribbled note that is dropt into the mail-box on the way to class: 'Dear Mom, I'm about to flunk Math., prepare Dad for the worst, you would like my girl, write to me again soon.'

"No, we don't want the Church to demand of our children a devotion which doesn't fit them or us. We want it rather to help us point them to objects of worship that are far and away beyond us. Let Mothers' Day not become an institution."

COMMENTING on a similar article by the same author in *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian), Mrs. Hubert S. Lyle says that it "expresses the feelings of a lot of mothers who have lacked the courage or wisdom to express ourselves. I've even heard of mothers staying home on Mothers' Day because they 'couldn't stand all the gush.' The churches are called on for too many 'Days' as it is. This one could well be omitted."

"Altho Mothers' Day, like Christmas and Easter, has been commercialized to a considerable extent," says The Churchman Afield of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, "the sentiment upon which the day is based is so strong that its observance is likely to be continued in spite of objections. A statement of these objections ought to inspire right-minded people to exert all possible influence to keep the day as pure as its motive is exalted."

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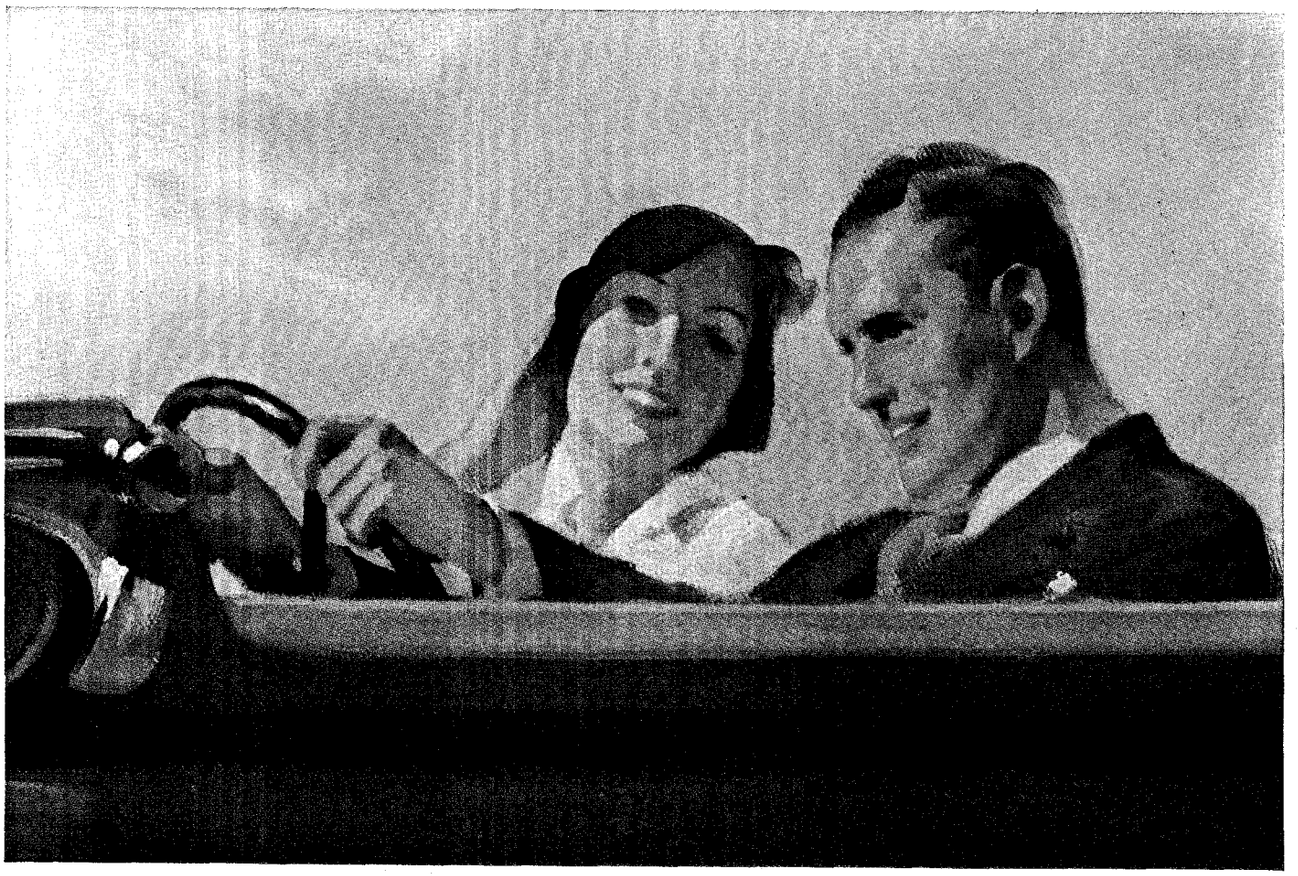


COME •• GET ACQUAINTED WITH THIS GLORIOUS NEW KIND OF MOTORING

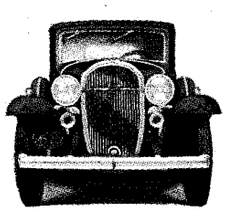
The tempo of motoring has quickened. Cars of even a year ago seem muscle-bound in comparison with the flashing models of today. A vital influence in the change, outselling any other car in its field by more than three to one, is the new Buick Eight with Wizard Control.

Automatic Clutch? Yes—Buick pioneered it. Free Wheeling? Yes—always under positive control. Silent Syncro-Mesh? Yes—with getaway that reminds you of a bullet!

Driving this car is a joy instead of a task. You shift *all* gears—first, second, third, and reverse—without even touching the clutch pedal. You wish to coast. Like a flash you're "in Free Wheeling," swept along by the car's momentum. You desire positive control. On the instant you're "in Conventional Drive," with the extra braking power of the engine at your command.

You not only have entirely new driving ease—you not only ride swiftly and silently in the new Buick—you also ride comfortably, with a degree of road-steadiness unequalled in previous motoring experience. A Ride Regulator, with a wide range of adjustment, permits you to *choose* your ride to suit road, number of passengers and car speed.

New thrills, in every department of motoring, await you in Buick for 1932. And here is more good news! The twenty-six Fisher body-types include eight big, luxurious models priced as low as $935 to $1155, f.o.b. Flint, Michigan, opening the doors of Buick ownership to new thousands of families. Your Buick dealer invites you. *Come, get acquainted with this glorious new kind of motoring.*



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS WITH BODY BY FISHER

THE NEW BUICK *with* WIZARD CONTROL

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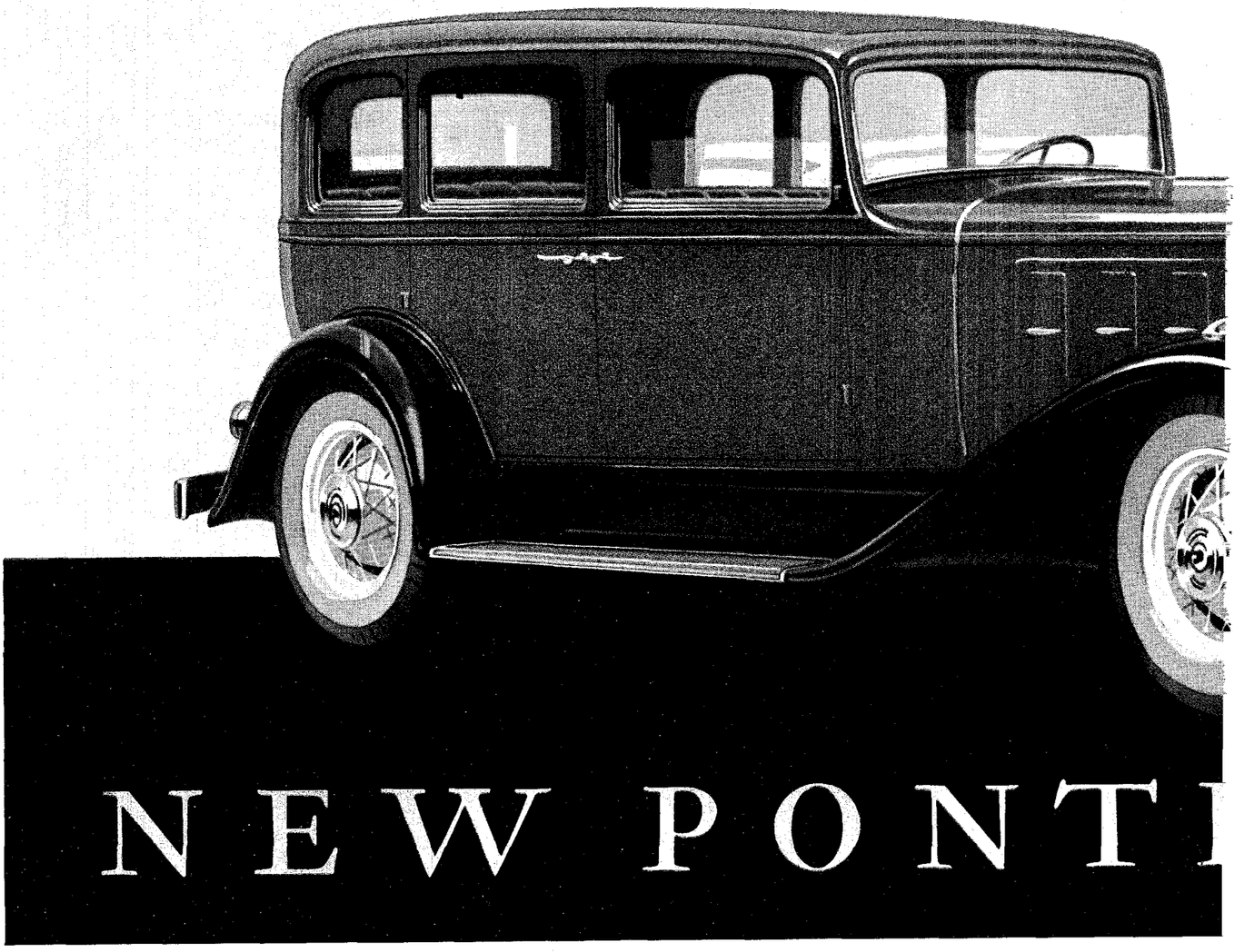
Pontiac stays youn



NEW PONTI

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...longer

You get lasting value when you buy a Pontiac

Interesting people and interesting places . . . hours of sheer enjoyment . . . these are the memories you associate with your automobile.

And your enjoyment is more complete when your car is young. It may not be young in years. But, if lasting value was engineered into it at the factory, your automobile continues for many thousands of miles the same dependable and comfortable car that it was when you first bought it.

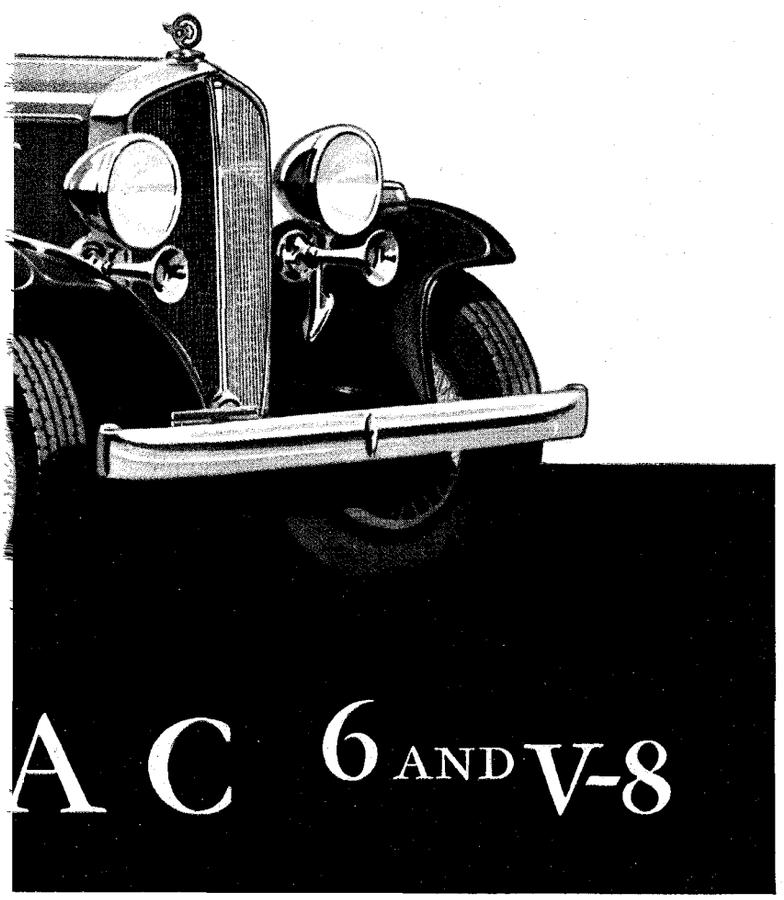
Pontiac is that kind of car. It stays young, first, because its motor—in either the Six or the V-Eight—is big, powerful, and easy-acting. The finest type of full pressure lubrication delivers an unfailing bath of oil to all moving engine parts, assuring long life and low maintenance costs.

Big, roomy bodies by Fisher help to make Pontiac's value more permanent. Pontiac's bodies have the graceful, flowing lines of today's newest style; yet nothing about them is "faddish." They are built of hardwood and steel, the same construction used in bodies for the most expensive cars.

Lasting quality is apparent in every detail . . . the feel of the fine, long-wearing upholstery—the tailored appearance of interior finish—the substantial sound that greets your ear as a door is closed. Then, at 47 chassis points, metal-to-metal contact has been eliminated by means of live-rubber insulation. Ride Control, Syncro-Mesh and Free Wheeling are, of course, standard equipment, and serve to increase still further the lasting value of a Pontiac.

Do you really want to know how Pontiac's value "stands up" in comparison with the value of other cars? Then make this test. Go to a used car lot and compare prices. It is not at all unusual for a Pontiac to be appraised from $75 to $150 higher than cars of equal age which sold, when new, at a comparable price. It is, indeed, an outstanding General Motors value.

After you've made that test, try a new Pontiac. The Six has recently been reduced in price and is now offered at the lowest cost in its history. If you buy on G. M. A. C. terms, you'll find the down payment very little more than that of the lowest priced car you can buy. And in Pontiac you will have a car whose value is lasting—for Pontiac stays young . . . longer.



A C 6 AND V-8

NEW *REDUCED* PRICES ON THE PONTIAC SIX $635 AND UP—F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICH.

CHIEF OF VALUES

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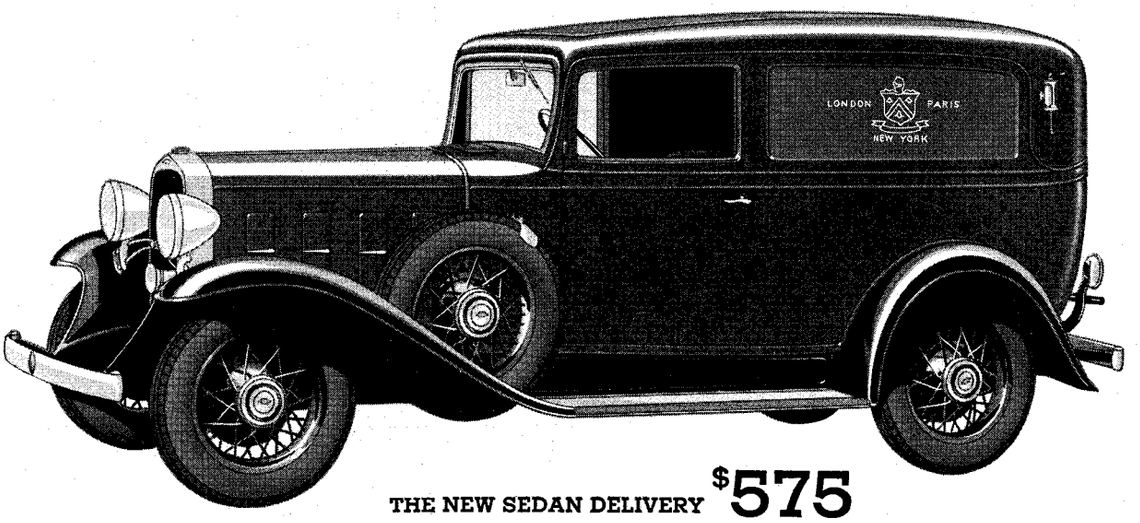


THE NEW SEDAN DELIVERY $575

f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

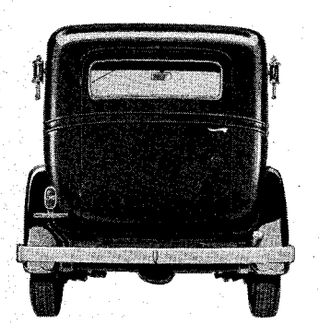
ANNOUNCING

A NEW SEDAN DELIVERY

Styled by Fisher . . in the modern manner

Chevrolet now presents the smartest commercial car built today—a new six-cylinder sedan delivery, with all of Chevrolet's characteristic speed, power, stamina and economy, *and with the added distinction of ultra-modern Fisher styling*. As the illustration shows, it's a car to command admiration anywhere. The impressive front-end ensemble is plated in sparkling chromium. The long, low body is streamlined in accordance with the latest style-trend. Adjustable hood ports and five handsome wire wheels add a welcome touch of custom car refinement. And the wide, inset side panels are illuminated at night by coach lamps of distinctive modern design. The driver's compartment is a revelation in comfort. The deep-cushioned driver's seat is instantly adjustable, controls are conveniently placed, and equipment includes a rear vision mirror and an automatic windshield wiper. Behind the driver's seat stretches an exceptionally large load space, thoroughly insulated against dust and weather, and supplied with a dome light. The handsome Fisher body is mounted on a chassis of proved dependability and strength, and is supported by four long semi-elliptic springs and four hydraulic shock absorbers. The engine is Chevrolet's famous valve-in-head six, combining built-in smoothness and quietness with unexcelled operating and upkeep economy. With the quick-shifting, quiet Syncro-Mesh transmission, it assures maximum driving ease. The new sedan delivery is priced, like all of Chevrolet's smart commercial models, at one of the lowest figures in the market.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors



This view shows the exceptional width of the rear door. This door, as well as the right front door, has a special theft-proof lock, a protective device which permits the door handle to turn when the lock is on, and thus prevents forcing. From the rear the panel lamps show a red light.

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET

SIX-CYLINDER PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS

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What Shall We Invent Next?

ANSWERS TO THIS QUERY, given by leaders in the field of invention, and quite remarkable for their diversity, are given out by *Science Service* in a Special Feature Series (Washington):

Orville Wright wants a sun-power motor; Lee De Forest, on the other hand, would tap the bowels of the earth for his heat; Elihu Thomson wants solar energy turned into the electrical form; Pupin stands for democracy minus the professional politician; Arthur D. Little asks for decent homes at small cost; S. M. Kintner, Westinghouse vice-president, wants ether-waves in sizes now unknown; Dr. E. F. Northrup, not content with one objective, yearns for television, a crime-detector, and protection against germs and insects.

Says Dr. Lee De Forest:

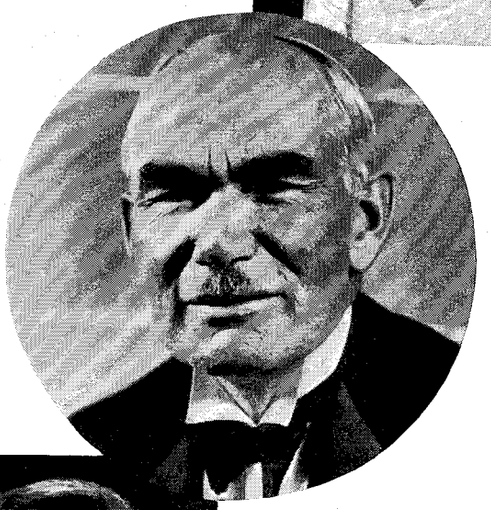
"I believe the next great invention (or group, for several inventions are required to solve the problem) will be practical television, first in the theater, then in the home, by wire and radio.

"But this is not, in my opinion, what the world needs most. The urgent need of mankind is for unlimited sources of power, at costs so low as to revolutionize our methods and conditions of working and living.

"Such power lies a few miles beneath our feet. The next generation will see man delving and boring, not for fuel, coal, oil, nor mineral wealth, but to tap the limitless fountains of heat, by some durable means which will permit us to send down water and get back high-temperature steam, or some equivalent energy absorbing and emitting medium.

"Then electric power will be at our doors for heating, for cooling our houses, for purifying our air, propelling our vehicles (supposing suitable storage batteries)—doing all manual work, in factory, farm, and home, speeding and enormously increasing vegetable and crop growth, illuminating homes, streets, and all country roadways with light like that of day.

"'Knowledge is Power,' the Sage has said; but Power will bring knowledge and leisure to acquire it, and the immeasurable blessings which follow in its train."



Keystone-Underwood

Lee De Forest

"Power lies beneath our feet."

BUT Elihu Thomson would go up for his energy instead of down. He writes:

"Some people would be inclined to answer that what the world needs most is a more perfect civilization, a better psychology throughout the peoples of the world. If I may be permitted to limit myself to the 'greatest future invention,' or what the world needs most in the mechanical aspect of things, I would say the 'greatest future invention,' of which I can conceive the possibility, is some direct method of converting the radiant energy of the sun into electric current with high efficiency. It does seem that such a thing may be a possibility, and that solar energy may in years to come be relied upon to furnish directly electricity for all the services that are possible with it. There may be other sources of energy of which we know too little, but the radiation from our sun is the most evident source.

"Looking forward, I can see no period when the efforts of the inventor or discoverer may not be expected to be fruitful in the service of man."

Vice-President Kintner

Wants ether-waves in sizes now unknown.

Vice-President Kintner of the Westinghouse Company writes from Pittsburgh:

"The question of the next great invention somewhat suggests the statement of the Irishman that he wished he knew where he was going to die, because if he did he would not go there.

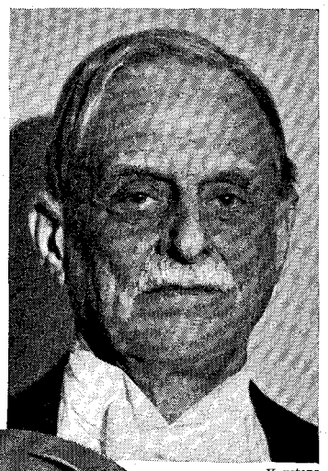
"This is the way it is with us; if we knew what the next great invention was going to be, we would start on it right now.

"Most anybody that you would ask this question would say—'television,' 'air conditioning,' or some other development that now offers immediate hope of accomplishment; but, in addition to those, one might look forward to biophysical accomplishments in the study of the human body and better control of diseases relating thereto; control of insects by radiations, or they might even think of power transmission by radio means, along with other possible great inventions that will follow the discovery of means for producing and detecting ether-waves in the now unknown regions of wave-lengths.

"In thinking over past inventions, I can not escape the feeling that has so frequently come to me, of how little we appreciated the need for many of them until after they were here, that is, the world to us appeared just as complete before as after these inventions were made."

Elihu Thomson

Would turn sunshine into electricity.



Keystone

Another Grand Canyon in Africa

A GREAT VALLEY like the Grand Canyon of Arizona, cut nearly a mile deep across plateau lands of southern Abyssinia, but inhabited only by monkeys, and seldom if ever seen by white people, has been discovered by the Italian explorer, the Duke of the Abruzzi.

One of Italy's colonies, a part of Somaliland, lies just south of the Abyssinian border. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Through this colony flows the river called the Webi Shebeli, the Abyssinian headwaters of which the Italian Government commissioned the Duke to explore. At one place along this river, he reports, the water has cut a deep gorge through almost horizontal rock strata much as the Colorado River has cut the Grand Canyon.

"The gorge is reported to be six to twelve miles wide and from three-quarters of a mile to one mile deep. Its sides are almost bare of vegetation, as is true also of the Grand Canyon, so that the horizontal rock layers are exposed. The coloring and the unusual pinnacles and other rock forms sculptured by erosion in the American Grand Canyon are reported to be less spectacular in the newly discovered African duplicate.

"Just as the waters of the Colorado River, after emerging from the American Grand Canyon, now are to be used for power and irrigation by the new government project at Boulder Dam, so the river that flows through the African canyon ultimately will be put to use, the Duke believes, as a source of power."

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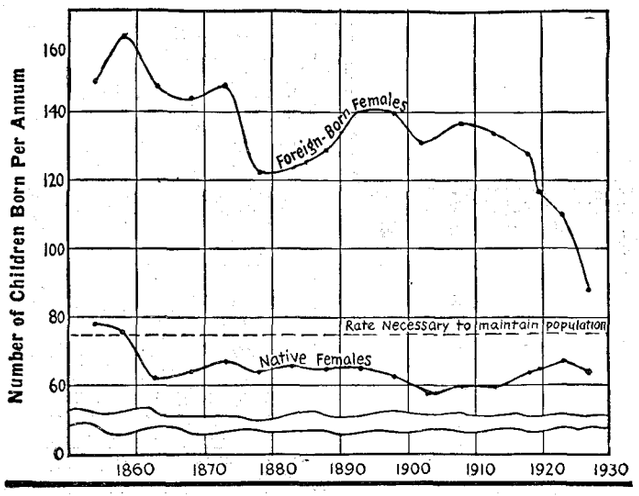
The Vanishing New Englanders

NEW ENGLANDERS—BY WHICH IS MEANT those of old New England ancestry who live in New England—are dying off.

Of course there are plenty of other people in New England; and persons of old New England ancestry are scattered in great numbers throughout the Union.

But Prof. J. J. Spengler, of the University of Arizona, who contributes what he terms an "obituary" of the New England



Falling Fertility of Foreign Females

The average annual number of births for each 1,000 females aged 15 to 45 in the population of Massachusetts—native and foreign born. The surprising decline in the foreign-born ratio and the slight increase in the native ratio means that at the present time the future population of Massachusetts is being determined not by relative increases, but by relative rates of dying out!

Puritans to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), believes that he has demonstrated the thesis as above stated. We quote only his conclusions. For his statistical tables we must refer our readers to his article. He writes:

"More than a century ago the stork was as truly suited as the pine tree to grace the standards of New England.

"Women often were grandmothers before they had rounded out their fortieth year. The average number of births per family, according to Benjamin Franklin, was about eight. From the loins of the New Englanders sprang a large part of the population which gradually flowed westward.

"The nineteenth century, however, witnessed a complete reversal. President Madison remarked, less than a decade after the War of 1812, that 'New England . . . has continued to increase' despite the lack of immigrants and a steady efflux 'to other parts of the Union.' To-day the native women of New England are bearing too few children to replace themselves.

"Three years after the Civil War, Dr. Nathen Allen of Lowell, Massachusetts, cited records to show that the average number of children per family had fallen from eight to ten in the seventeenth century to three at the time of the Civil War. Among college graduates in the nineteenth century lower averages obtained.

"This decrease is apparently the result of an increase in family limitation and not the result of a change in age composition. Fertility has declined among the native women since 1919-20, for changes in marital composition will probably prove inadequate to account for the lessened frequency of births.

"Comparison of the native and foreign rates reveals that maternity has always been more frequent among the foreign-born than among the native-born women. Until recently the foreign rate has often been at least twice as high as the native rate.

"In light of the fact that the marital composition of the foreign born is no longer improving, and in light of the fact that the practise of birth restriction is now dominant in the regions from which most of the immigrants come, the fertility of the shrinking immigrant population will soon approximate that of the natives.

"Have the natives of New England been replacing themselves, or have they been dying out as was several times contended in the latter part of the last century?

"A direct answer is impossible inasmuch as the necessary information is not available. That it is probable that they have been dying out is easily demonstrated, however. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and possibly in New Hampshire, the natives have been dying out since the time of the Civil War, or since rates are available.

"Present data and methods permit a more careful answer to the question as to whether or not the natives of New England are dying out. P. K. Whelpton has shown that in 1920 the native whites of Massachusetts and Connecticut were still dying out, and that in 1928 the entire white population of these two States was dying out.

"Thompson's recent study of the 1920 census reveals a 15 per cent. deficit for New England in 1920, this deficit being greatest in cities of 100,000 and over, and smallest in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

"Only in the rural areas and in Maine and Vermont is there natural increase in the native population of New England. When the complete data of the 1930 census are available, it will be apparent that in the United States, as a whole, the population no longer shows a true rate of increase.

"In summary we may say that shortly after the Civil War fertility among the New England native declined to a level insufficient to maintain the population. Other parts of the United States to which the culture of New England has spread are now marked by a similar birth strike even as are European countries with a culture similar to that found in New England. Western civilization with its marked inequalities in income and its emphasis upon material achievement is rapidly destroying the will to procreate."

Life for the Physiologically Dead

PHYSIOLOGIC DEATH IS A STATE of collapse so complete that without interference real death quickly follows.

In such a state, life may often be restored by artificial respiration.

We know that this is frequently the case in apparent drowning. It is the same with electric shock, smothering, and with some kinds of accidents. Says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"Accidents frequently happen in which the victim seems to have been fatally injured, and yet the vital organs have not wholly ceased to function.

"Respiration may cease and the heart stop functioning, producing a state of physiologic death, during which time the victim may sometimes be revived by the proper administration of artificial respiration.

"This may occur in such accidents as drowning, electrocution, and asphyxiation, and in some automobile accidents. The unfortunate and apparently dead victims may not actually die for some time following the accident.

"Von Hoesslin reported before the Berlin Medical Society that the electrocardiograph has demonstrated regular contractions of the heart continuing as long as thirty minutes after physiologic death occurs. The contractions are strongest immediately following the accident, and grow weaker gradually until the heart ceases entirely to function, except for occasional contractions, which occur at irregular intervals. Therefore, it would be the period immediately following the accident that normal life may be restored by artificial respiration.

"Dr. Samuel R. Benedict of the Alabama Power Company believes that many people have died following injuries when they might have been resuscitated if artificial respiration had been promptly administered. The large electric power companies have first-aid teams composed of their employees who are expert in the administration of artificial respiration. These teams have been trained primarily to revive workmen who happen to come in contact with highly charged and dangerous electrical equipment. The public utility companies have thus been able to save the lives of many of their employees.

"If these companies have not already done so, they should inform the communities in which their expert first-aid teams are located that they are available at any time to administer artificial respiration to any person in the community who happens to be the victim of some such accident.

"The public utility companies could render a still greater public service if they would offer to provide instruction to the public in the proper methods of artificial respiration. Thus, in extending a service in which some other organizations are already engaged, additional valuable lives may be saved."

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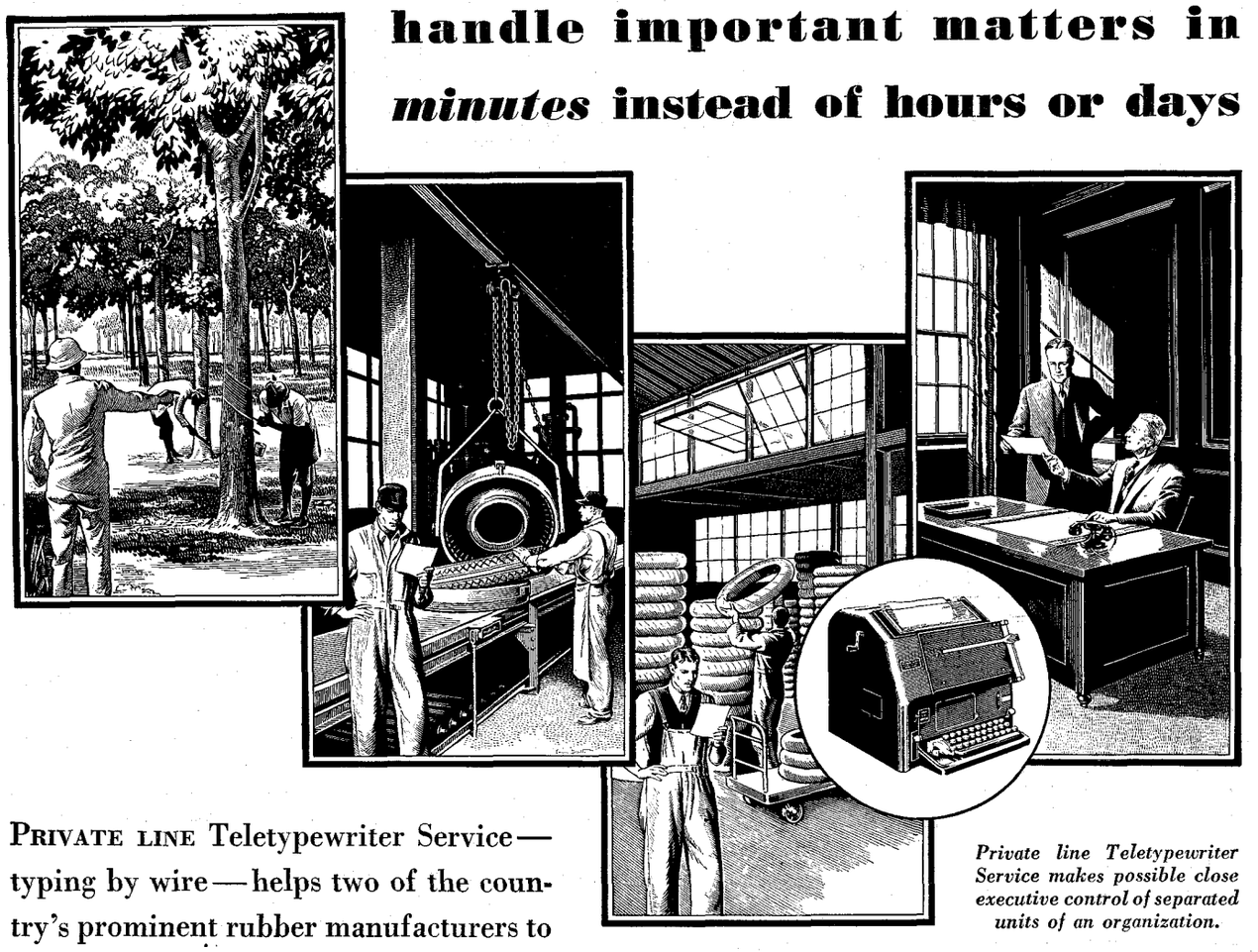
THESE 2 LARGE RUBBER COMPANIES handle important matters in *minutes* instead of hours or days



Private line Teletypewriter Service makes possible close executive control of separated units of an organization.

PRIVATE LINE Teletypewriter Service—typing by wire—helps two of the country's prominent rubber manufacturers to speed operations, cut distribution and production costs.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company uses it to connect its general offices and main factory in Akron with New York and Chicago branches. Messages from Akron for thousands of national and foreign markets are sent by Teletypewriter to New York or Chicago and then relayed to their destinations.

"This modern service permits transaction of business to a conclusion within a few minutes," says an official, "where previously several days or weeks were necessary." Economies in some operations, made possible by Teletypewriter Service, are estimated as high as 40 per cent.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company links its general offices in New York with the Cumberland, Md., factory. The service is used by practically all departments: production, traffic, sales, accounting, export, import and executive. An officer says: "It gives us systematic control of all operations."

Teletypewriters provide a steady flow of typewritten messages between separated units of an organization, whether 300 feet or 3000 miles apart. As many offices as desired may be connected on a private line Teletypewriter circuit. Your local Bell Telephone Business Office will gladly give you full details of this valuable service.

TELETYPEWRITER SERVICE

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LAVORIS
ORIGINAL FORMULA
LAVORIS
CONTAINS 3% ALCOHOL
AN ACTIVE ASTRINGENT AND DEODORANT
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
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LAVORIS
It's Different
LAVORIS has a unique mouth-purging action, very different from that of ordinary mouth washes. It coagulates germ-laden mucus—flushes out embedded bacteria and leaves the mouth and throat in a clean and hygienic condition. Lavoris positively will not injure delicate membrane.
LAVORIS CHEMICAL CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
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ACCEPT A TRIAL BOTTLE

LAVORIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. L. D.
971 North Third Street,
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Please send me your large, generous sample of Lavoris. I enclose 10c for cost of packing and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

44R

A Musical Typewriter

NOT one that plays tunes, but one with which a musical score can be written, just as one prints words with an ordinary typewriter.

Attempts at something of the kind have been made, we learn from an article in *La Nature* (Paris), but none has been successful until the invention of the machine described below. We read:

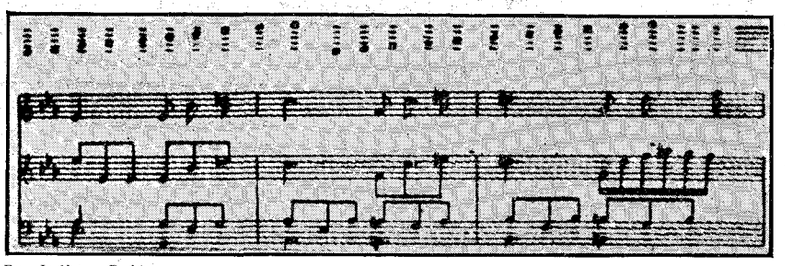
Hitherto, little progress has been made in printing music, and even in writing it. While the processes employed in printing and reproducing written languages have been continually improved, the reproduction of music, either by typography or by hand, has remained as it has been for years.

Attempts to construct a machine to write music have met with insurmountable difficulties, especially in effecting the necessary combination of the notes and musical signs, on the one hand, and the lines of the staff on the other.

It has been thought to solve the problem by using sheets of "music-paper" or by writing the lines of the staff, at the outset, by a special machine, but this process was difficult and necessitated too great watchfulness. Machines based on this principle were therefore quickly abandoned.

A music-writing machine invented by Gustave Rundstatter, an engineer of Frankfort-on-the-Main, works on an entirely different principle. Outwardly, it exactly resembles an ordinary typewriter, except that the common keyboard is replaced by one of special design, and that the carriage, instead of advancing every time a key is touched, stays quiet until the assemblage of notes and signs is complete. The difficulty of adjusting the signs with reference to the staff is avoided by an organic connection of each note with the corresponding part of the staff. The latter is formed automatically by the junction of notes and signs on the blank paper, at each impression.

The notes are written as easily, as quickly, and as exactly as one would play them on the keyboard of a piano. The copyist is never fatigued, and the typewritten score is quite as neat and clear as a printed sheet.



From *La Nature* (Paris)

Typewritten Music

"The notes are written as easily, as quickly, and as exactly as one would play them on the keyboard of a piano. The copyist is never fatigued, and the typewritten score is quite as neat and clear as a printed sheet."

Might Save Winter Coal.—Ed Scanlan, of the Buffalo *News*, wants to know what has become of the girl of whom it was said "Butter wouldn't melt in her mouth."

She has a daughter who is so hot butter melts in the ice-box if she is in the kitchen. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A New Car-Cooling System

THE cooling of all railway cars in hot weather is probably to be expected in the near future.

Experimental installations proved a success last summer, and one railroad has already ordered seventy-eight cars to be equipped with cooling mechanism in time for service during the coming season.

Improvements made in the machinery and its mode of operation are described in a press account.

An initial order for the new equipment for seventy-eight passenger-cars has been placed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we are told, whose "Columbian," equipped with an earlier system, was the first complete air-conditioned train in the world. The cars will be ready for service by June 1. The president of the company that is equipping the cars says that the average railroad car can now be air-conditioned, including fixt charges and operating costs, for less than half what it costs one Pullman passenger to ride 300 miles. We are told:

The system is a self-contained unit in each car, which permits flexibility of operation independent of other cars in the train and of terminal facilities. Like the earlier types, the system comprises two parts—first, the refrigerating and air-conditioning equipment, and, second, the power system for supplying a constant and independent source of power.

The generator, similar in principle to the generator used on an automobile, operates at variable speeds. At a very low train speed it provides sufficient output to operate the entire air-conditioning equipment. At higher speeds excess power is stored for use in pre-cooling when the train is standing in stations.

THE combination of axle-driven generator and high-capacity storage battery permits each car system to operate independent of the position of the car, and regardless of whether the car is in motion. It can be adjusted to meet the requirements of any run. To quote further:

The use of freon, chemically known as dichloro-difluoro-methane, is a marked improvement in railroad air-conditioning. This gas is a colorless, odorless, non-corrosive, non-combustible and non-inflammable refrigerant, which may be used in equipment passing through the tunnels into New York City. The hazards to health

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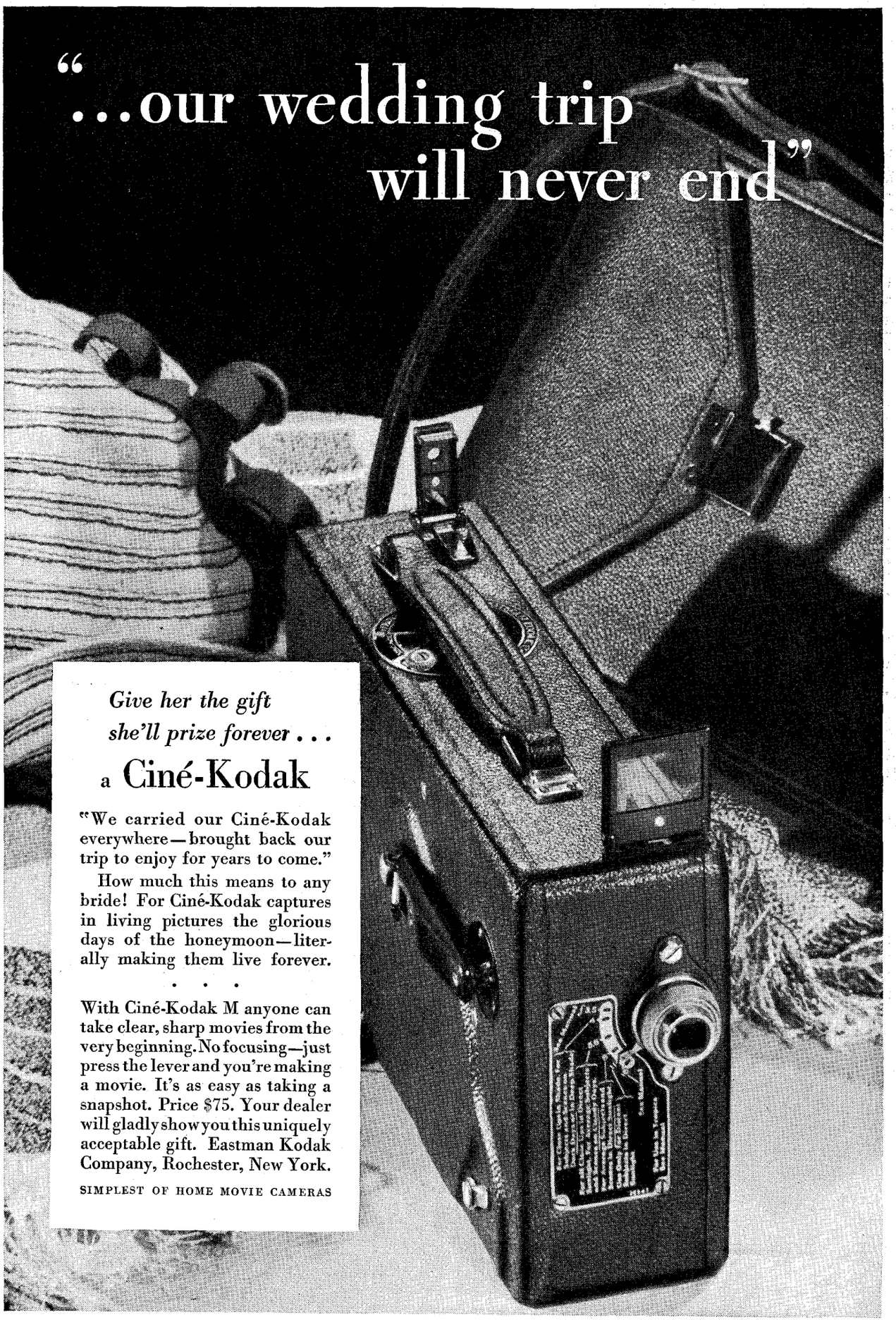
"...our wedding trip will never end"
Give her the gift she'll prize forever . . .
a Ciné-Kodak
"We carried our Ciné-Kodak everywhere—brought back our trip to enjoy for years to come."
How much this means to any bride! For Ciné-Kodak captures in living pictures the glorious days of the honeymoon—literally making them live forever.
. . .
With Ciné-Kodak M anyone can take clear, sharp movies from the very beginning. No focusing—just press the lever and you're making a movie. It's as easy as taking a snapshot. Price $75. Your dealer will gladly show you this uniquely acceptable gift. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.
SIMPLEST OF HOME MOVIE CAMERAS

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When you take a Laxative play safe!

For your health's sake, take care! Don't gamble. Be safe instead of sorry in the selection of a laxative.

Many laxatives, the doctor will tell you, are violent in their action. Such laxatives are not good for you—they invite after-effects that more than nullify the temporary relief they bring. Other laxatives are habit-forming.

What Doctors demand of a Laxative

You will discover that the medical profession has a very definite standard of requirements for a laxative.

It's important, doctors say, that a laxative shouldn't be absorbed by the system, and that it should limit its action to the intestines.

It should not rush food through the stomach. It shouldn't over-stimulate and irritate the intestines. It should not gripe. And it should not be habit-forming.

Ex-Lax actually checks on each of these points the doctor looks for in a laxative. That's why physicians everywhere approve of Ex-Lax.

Ex-Lax tastes just like delicious chocolate. Yet, it contains one of the most scientific of all laxatives — phenolphthalein — of the correct quality, in the correct proportion and the correct dose.

Ex-Lax is safe and gentle —just like Nature

The next time you need a laxative, take an Ex-Lax before you go to bed at night. You'll like its rich, chocolaty flavor. And the following morning, you'll like the easy, complete way that Ex-Lax works.

Its safeness and gentleness make Ex-Lax the perfect laxative for children as well as for grown-ups.

At all drug stores, in 10c, 25c, and 50c sizes. Or mail the coupon for a free sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

—the safe laxative that tastes like chocolate

MAIL THIS COUPON—TODAY!

EX-LAX, Inc., P. O. Box 170 V532
Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me a free sample of Ex-Lax.

Name.....

Address.....

from exposure to it are remote, and available data indicate it is in a class with the practically non-toxic gases.

Air is drawn from the car into the air-conditioning unit beneath the ceiling at one end of the car. Here it passes over frosted cooling coils containing the liquid gas. Heat and moisture are absorbed by the coils, and foreign matter is removed by contact of the air with the frosted surfaces. The conditioned air is discharged into a duct along one side of the car and distributed evenly over the entire length of the car, the outlets being so arranged as to eliminate drafts.

Electric-control panels permit the operation of the entire system from button control. One button starts the air-conditioning unit, which may be operated without the refrigeration for spring and fall weather conditions. Another starts the refrigerating system, and a third shuts off the whole system.

A thermostat in the car will stop everything but the air-conditioner fan when a predetermined temperature is reached. There are also overload and low-voltage relays, which will shut down the complete system, including the circulating fan.

Kitchen Planning

THE day of emancipation for women from the drudgery of kitchen work is dawning; relief from countless hours of mental and physical fatigue spent in the preparation of food is coming through the facilities of modernized equipment and its scientific arrangement.

Frank Forshee, designing engineer of the Westinghouse Company, who has been studying and designing kitchen equipment for over twenty years, is responsible for the above statement. Mr. Forshee has become an authority on culinary equipment and its use.

He explains that a great deal of unnecessary work and trouble in the average kitchen comes not only from lack of equipment, but its incorrect placement. He says, as quoted in a press account:

From our experience with kitchens of all sizes and descriptions for over twenty years, we have found that there has not been sufficient thought given to the designing of the kitchen. Particularly is this true in the arrangement of the electric range, the electric refrigerator, and the sink in relation to the work to be done by the average housewife.

Nine out of ten kitchens over five years old, and three out of five of the modern ones, could be improved 100 per cent. by rearrangement of the appliances and a slight adjustment in the placing of the shelves and cabinets.

In the past, we can safely say that in 90 per cent. of the cases, not enough lighting, not enough ventilation, and not enough table space to work on, have been allotted to the housewife.

There are a few major arrangements that might be thought of first, as they will save much time and many unnecessary steps.

There should always be table space provided next to the cooking platform, and wherever possible. Additional table space should be obtained on either side of the kitchen sink, even where a drain board is already available.

JACK HARDING COMES BACK TO FAVORITE SMOKE

Fancy-Priced Mixtures Fail to Woo Him Away

No explorer in search of a new country could be more zealous than is the ardent pipe smoker in his search for the perfect tobacco. For that reason, pipe smokers—and perhaps even those who have not yet been initiated into the joys of a pipe—will be interested in the experience of Mr. Jack Harding, who returned to his first love after "unusual blends" and "fancy prices" failed to woo him away from Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. Here is Mr. Harding's letter:

Harding Advertising Company
Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Ind.
December 10, 1931

Larus & Brother Co.
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I have never become sufficiently enthusiastic about a product to give the manufacturer a friendly pat on the back—until I gave Edgeworth a thorough trial. But if I were making a product of exceptional merit I'd appreciate it if some one would write now and then to tell me I had rung the bell.

The list of tobaccos I have used at various times reads like the Social Register of Tobacco. It has been one of my extravagances, and I have paid fancy prices for unusual blends and well advertised brands. And of course, like every confirmed pipe smoker, I have fiddled about with my own mixtures. *But I always come back to Edgeworth.*

More power to you—and may you never buy a bottle of red ink in 1932.

Very truly yours,
Jack Harding

A pipe smoker rarely accepts another man's verdict about the "perfect tobacco." Like Mr. Harding, he must explore until he has found that perfection *himself.*

Are you one who has never known the genuine satisfaction of a good pipe and good tobacco? Have you never felt the relaxation, the comfort and the companionship they can bring you? Then let this neglect go no further! Take your pen right now and drop a line to Larus & Brother Co. at 102 S. 22d St., Richmond, Va., and ask for a free sample packet of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. After the first few puffs you'll know how Mr. Harding could go through the "Social Register of Tobacco" yet "always come back to Edgeworth."

You can buy Edgeworth anywhere. Look for the blue tin. It is sold in two forms —Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice. (You can smoke this form in an automobile without flying sparks.) And you'll find it in all sizes from the 15-cent pocket package to the pound humidor tin. Some sizes come in vacuum tins. Edgeworth is always the same.

You are invited to tune in on the Edgeworth Radio Program every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, Eastern Daylight Time. The WJZ network of National Broadcasting Company.

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The kitchen may be so planned as to resemble a production-line in a modern plant. Used dishes can be brought in and placed on the table beside the sink. They will then be put in the sink to be washed, placed on the drain board, and when stacked wiped on the table adjacent to the drain board, thus completing one of the most disagreeable operations of the housewife's work without taking unnecessary steps to cabinets, or places where the dishes may have to be stacked prior to washing them and putting them away.

Drawers placed all the way down to the floor make for inefficiency and physical taxation. If the cabinet extends to the floor, the drawers should be followed by a cupboard which will take the lowest position.

Any housewife can tell you that it is much easier to put in and remove articles from a cupboard than a drawer when it is very low.

One of the most important phases of kitchen planning, we are told, is the placing of the sink under a window. In many kitchens it has been the policy of the architect or the home owner to put the sink where it would be out of sight. This is completely wrong. Washing dishes is one of the most disagreeable domestic operations.

If the sink is under a window, there will be more light available, and the disagreeable task may be made more pleasant by ability to look out of the window and have one's attention distracted. Washing dishes is a mechanical operation, and the average woman will appreciate a cheery atmosphere in which to do this work, rather than to stare at a blank wall or down at a pan of dirty dishes. The writer goes on:

Assuming that the entire kitchen equipment and appliances are electrical, as in the modern home they must be, the refrigerator and range should be placed as far apart as possible. Here again worktables or shelves should be placed beside the refrigerator and range to save time and trouble in carrying articles to and from these receptacles.

There should be adequate lighting facilities, both natural and artificial. Then, too, where possible, a draw fan should be installed so that ventilation will be of the highest possible caliber.

The various odors and gases coming from cooked food will be unnoticed if the air in the kitchen is kept clean, pure, and in circulation.

In most cases it is preferable to have the door leading into the kitchen at the side of the room or near the corner. This gives more space along the wall for cupboards, the range, the refrigerator, and other devices.

A door in the center of the room breaks the wall space, and if the room is not unusually large, there will not be space on either side of the door for the necessary equipment.

Our experience has taught us that the kitchen need not be an ogre to the average woman, but rather may be a pleasant and cheerful place to work.

These conditions may be obtained, not through expensive equipment, but by careful planning.

WHAT A FOOL HE IS!

. . . careless of his GUMS

and he has "pink tooth brush"!

If you paid as little attention to your garden as you do to your gums—the weeds would have such a head-start on you that by the end of the summer they'd *own* the place!

There's this about gums: as a child, you had gums that were as firm and healthy as a cave-man's. If you'd been brought up on a cave-man's diet, you'd *still* have hard gums. But the foods of civilization are *soft* foods—and soft foods give the gums no stimulation.

That's why your gums have deteriorated into a flabby, touchy condition. That's why they're tender. That's why you have "pink tooth brush".

And "pink tooth brush" can lead to gingivitis, to pyorrhea, to Vincent's disease. It may even threaten sound teeth.

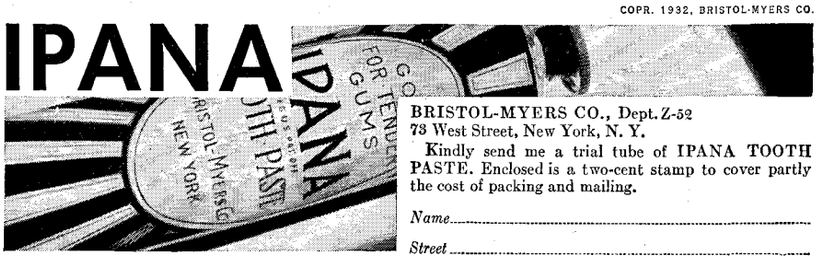
Check "pink tooth brush". Clean your teeth with Ipana Tooth Paste. But every time, rub a little *extra* Ipana right into your gums. Don't rinse it away. The ziratol in Ipana—the toning agent—works more effectively if left on the gums.

It won't be more than a day or two before your teeth begin to look whiter and brighter. Before the first tube of Ipana is gone, your gums will be in much firmer shape. Keep on using Ipana with massage, and they'll *stay* firm and you won't have "pink tooth brush".

A GOOD TOOTH PASTE, LIKE A GOOD DENTIST, IS NEVER A LUXURY

COPR. 1932, BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

IPANA



BRISTOL-MYERS CO., Dept. Z-52
73 West Street, New York, N. Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp to cover partly the cost of packing and mailing.

Name.....

Street.....

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Gilmore, the Lion That Won't Grow Up

THREE HUNDRED pounds of frolicsome lion, affectionate, but a bit overwhelming in his demonstrativeness, came bounding in "a regular frenzy of joy" to meet his visitor.

"He reared in the air, clasped both of his fore paws about Mrs. Turner's neck as he did when a cub, and she went down like a crumpled weed," writes A. L. Wooldridge from Los Angeles to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* Magazine.

"The lion was ready to cuff her about when Captain Turner ran to her rescue and drove Gilmore away.

"He only wanted to play," Captain Turner said.

"But he doesn't realize his strength or his weight. He would try to crawl up into Mrs. Turner's lap if she gave him the opportunity."

Gilmore, who has reached husky young lionhood, is the *Peter Pan* of his kind.

He won't grow up. Or at least he is unaware that he is, inevitably, approaching maturity. He still thinks of himself as a kitten; and he can't understand why people won't play with him as they used to do.

You remember Gilmore as the flying lion, of course. He is the celebrated Nubian that flew some 25,000 miles with Capt. Roscoe Turner, the aviator. But all that is past. Gilmore is grounded. And he is no more the Turners' house pet—for obvious reasons. He is confined in a small but comfortable arena in Los Angeles.

Everything possible is done for his comfort, but he is unhappy, "lonely, restless, believing himself in some sort of disgrace. And he can't figure why." He doesn't realize that he is no longer a baby, Mr. Wooldridge explains as he continues:

The funny things he did as a cub a few months ago are now rebuffed, and he seems to wonder what suddenly has got into the heads of people to make them act so queerly.

Why, even his beloved mistress, to whom he has been so devoted, won't let him hop into her lap and throw his paws about her neck and lick her face as he used to do.

Why, he ponders, should she, or any lady for that matter, object to having a lion sitting in her lap and playfully cuffing her with his paws? He weighs only about 300 pounds.

Even the dogs will not have anything to do with him now. When he runs toward one, all ready for a nice little romp and make-believe fight, the dog invariably tucks its tail between its legs and starts for South America, howling with all its might.

Gilmore doesn't want to hurt it. Dogs, it seems, are such dumb creatures!

There really is pathos in the plight of this beautiful, tawny beast whose only offense has been the development of a too affectionate nature.

Keystone

When Gilmore Had the Spotlight

In this case the spotlight is real, and the flying cub (about to set out on an air jaunt with Captain Turner) has his eyes squeezed tight shut to keep out the glare.

Gilmore was presented to Captain Turner, in the early part of 1930, by the owner of the Goebel Lion Farm, just outside of Los Angeles. He was only four weeks old, a soft, fluffy-furred little kitten that had been taken from the side of his mother, Queen, a performing lioness, and fed on a bottle.

He purred his happiness when they rocked him in their arms, held him close, and "babied" him like mothers do their children. He had reason to know all about those appellations, "darlin'," "dumplin'," "mamma's lambkin," etc., etc. He heard them all.

The result of this treatment was that the cub became an accepted household pet, and before long was given the run of the yard. No one feared him. Even the neighbors felt no hesitation in stopping to roll Gilmore around, to rub his back, and hear him pur. Everybody said he was so "cute."

Of course, the lion cub attracted a lot of attention, and Captain Turner took a delight in carrying him about. Persons wanted to touch and pet the creature, and Gilmore liked it. He tried to be friendly with every one. He had no aversion to cats or dogs, and altho they couldn't exactly figure him out, one or two played with him at times. Captain Turner's yard dog, in particular, learned to like him. These were the only playmates, except human beings, he ever knew.

Possibly he recalls them now.

ONE day when Gilmore was still a kitten the idea occurred to his owners that brought him his fame.

"Let's take the little fellow up in the plane," Captain Turner said.

"Wouldn't it scare him?" Mrs. Turner replied. "What do you think he would do?"

"Let's find out," Captain Turner suggested to her.

So they tried this experiment, described by Mr. Wooldridge:

Thus it was that, early in 1930, Captain Turner, Mrs. Turner, and Gilmore climbed into a plane at a Los Angeles airport. The motor was warmed up, and presently they took off.

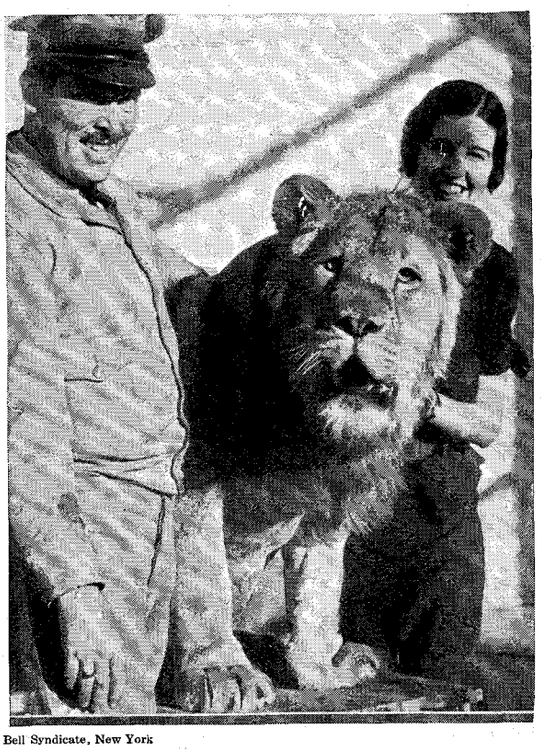
As the plane sped over the ground, Gilmore, sitting in Mrs. Turner's lap, looked up at her questioningly, then turned to gaze at his master at the controls. He seemed to be trying to ask, "Is this all right? There isn't anything wrong, is there?"

When the craft took the air and the earth started getting farther and farther away, Gilmore took one dismayed look, threw both front paws about Mrs. Turner's neck, buried his head in her bosom, and closed both eyes. The end of the world had come!

So he remained as the ship went into the sky, turned, banked, and rose again.

"After a while," says Captain Turner, "he took a peek with one eye. Then he saw me sitting at the controls, unperturbed. He felt Mrs. Turner's arms about him and heard her talking to him.

"He wasn't hurt in any way, and before long he regained his composure. Still, he looked wonderingly



Bell Syndicate, New York

Would You Want to Romp With This Big Fellow? Well, Neither Does Mrs. Turner

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at the procedure. 'What was the big idea,' he seemed to ask, 'prowling around up here? What's the ultimate end of this trip? Do you folks usually travel in such a manner?'

"That flight 'sold' Gilmore on the idea of flying. When we landed safely and entered our motor-car to drive home, he was entirely over his fright."

Gilmore was the aviator's companion in dozens of trips over all America, and was photographed by newspaper cameramen in many of the major cities.

He became known as "The Flying Lion."

In New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dallas, Vancouver, and other centers, Captain Turner registered at the principal hotels as himself "and lion."

But, alas, time is no respecter of petted lion cubs. It passes for them just as it passes with the rest of us.

So Gilmore began to grow up. And when he began this process he went rapidly, as we see:

From a ten-pound kitten in January, 1930, he became a 125-pound cat in November.

And a 125-pound lion wandering around in an airplane and taking up a lot of room in the cockpit is no stabilizer to a moving airship.

So Captain Turner gave Gilmore a nice place at home and, when he started on trips, tethered him with a chain in the yard or left him free with Mrs. Turner in the house.

He applied for and was given a permit by the city to keep the growing lion in his residence on North Sycamore Avenue. From that moment, griefs with the beast really began.

Gilmore's tiny claws developed into rakes and his catlike teeth became tusks. Instead of scratching the tufted divan and chairs, he ripped out chunks of "wadding."

He found that small rugs on the hardwood floors skidded when he sprang upon them, so he established a one-lion skating-rink.

When visitors rang the door-bell, he was the first to answer. And no one wants to be greeted by a half-grown lion when arriving to make a call.

A most amusing incident in Gilmore's career is related thus by Mr. Wooldridge:

Not long ago, Captain Turner took Gilmore out to the Goebel lion farm to see what his reaction would be toward other specimens of his tribe.

And Gilmore didn't like it.

He crowded in between his master and the fence, trying to push him away. He trotted off toward their motor-car, then returned, only to trot off again.

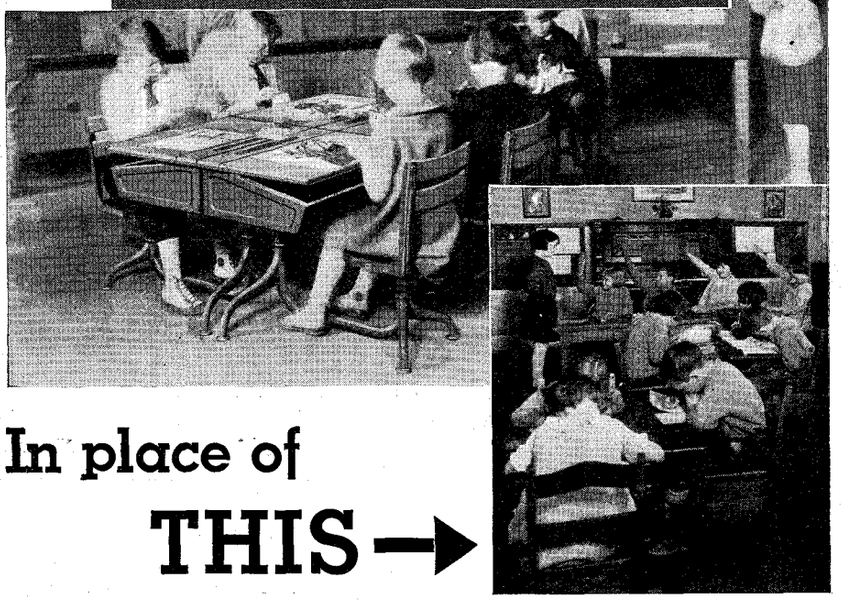
He seemed to be trying to lure him away from those common, lowbrow creatures.

Jealousy, it appeared to be.

So the only thing to do was to build the beast a home and imprison him there, altho he had never harmed a thing in the world. His little arena on Beverly Boulevard cost $2,300. He has a comfortable house in which to sleep, the stump of a tree on which to claw and climb, a suspended automobile tire to cuff about—but no companion at his side. The days go by with the tawny lion, now full grown, pacing back and forth, back and forth. When small crowds gather, he sometimes stands and looks longingly into the faces of people, apparently wondering why such a change has come into his life.

HEALTHIER, HAPPIER, BRIGHTER CHILDREN

Thanks to the School Superintendents and Principals who gave them THIS



In place of THIS →

In the Field of Education standards are moving steadily forward

Parents and parent-teacher organizations the country over owe a vote of thanks to School Superintendents, Principals and School Boards. For the facts are that despite restricted budgets, standards of education are moving steadily forward. More and more children are being provided with better environment—with modern equipment that assures proper physical as well as mental development.

Improved ventilation, sanitation, lighting, are instances of this. And, more so, the movement to replace obsolete seats with posturally correct American Universal Desks. Scores of school executives have found that such reseating gives students seats that make it *easy* and *natural* to sit erect—that prevent vital organs such as the heart and lungs from being cramped—and crowded.

And, reseating with American Universal Desks is not only important to the health and educational advantages of the student, but is economical and practicable in times of financial stress.

Remember, please, that these desks are the product of an organization specializing in seating for more than 50 years. That the construction and design in these desks is based upon years of research, scientific findings, and developed through actual classroom usage to their present outstanding efficiency. The nation-wide recognition of American Seating leadership has been won through the test of time and experience.

The American Universal Desk illustrated, is a stock type with Book Support, especially useful as a sight conservation desk. This desk is available in five other distinct modern classroom models, with posture-correctness that induces healthful sitting posture without physical strain.

Superintendents, principals, teachers—or any others who may be interested—are invited to write us concerning the replacing of obsolete seating. Posture facts are most interesting and instructive—well worth your reading. Booklets will be mailed to you *free*. Just send the coupon.

American Seating Company

Address Dept. 521, *General Offices:* Grand Rapids, Michigan

Branches in All Principal Cities

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY, Dept. 521, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Please send me, without obligation, copies of your *free* booklets on sitting posture.

*Name*_____ *Business or Profession*_____

*Address*_____

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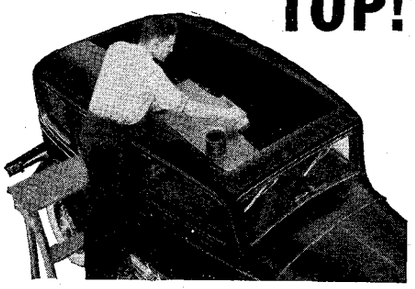
Keep your car SMART-LOOKING

1 Dress the TOP!



PROTECT and beautify the top of your car with No. 7 Auto Top Finish.

You can apply it yourself in half an hour, or have your garage man do it. It dries over night, and leaves the top new-looking and waterproof. Made by du Pont, world's leading maker of auto top materials.

2 ...Touch up the FENDERS

No. 7 Touch-Up Black dries in an hour or two—giving a hard, durable finish with a beautiful lustre. It blends perfectly with the original finish, and leaves no brush marks. A brush comes with every can.

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Prescribing Off-the-Links Exercise for Golf Fans

SOMETHING was wrong with Johnny Farrell's golf game.

He was a great shotmaker, one of the greatest. He was "almost perfect with every club in his bag," Arthur McGovern, the famous trainer, and author of "Twelve Weeks to Health" (Funk & Wagnalls), writes in *Collier's*, under the title "Golfers Need Exercise."

But in spite of Johnny's numerous perfections, "he could never come through in a major tournament.

"In minor tournaments which required no more than thirty-six holes of play he was always the favorite. He won more medal rounds than any of his brother professionals. On the first day's scoring he could always be rated with the leaders, but as the tournament progressed he would slip and lose the coveted crown.

"Farrell realized that lack of stamina was retarding his progress and preventing him from capitalizing his inherent skill." So he went to McGovern for advice.

Continuing the trainer's narrative in *Collier's:*

Farrell had no idea that he needed exercise.

What?

A golfer taking exercise?

And I'll admit it does sound paradoxical.

Eighteen holes of golf provides a pretty long walk, to say nothing of the exercise gained from swinging vigorously with the clubs.

Therein lies the answer, for golfers do get plenty of arm and leg movements, but with this sort of exercise they neglect entirely the most important organs and muscles in the body, and this neglect is the reason for many golfers' ailments.

With Johnny Farrell we have an outstanding example, for his legs, wrists, forearms, biceps, deltoid, and trapezius muscles were perfectly developed, but the intercostal and abdominal muscles were soft, flabby, and entirely lacking in tone. He was decidedly underweight, tipping the scales at only 138 pounds in spite of the fact that he is nearly six feet tall.

Farrell's entire living habits had to be changed. The first step in his training was to keep him off the golf-links entirely for one month. As a matter of fact, I had him stay off his feet as much as possible, and do very little walking.

Drastic changes were also necessary in his diet.

Farrell's midday meals were typical of those eaten by most golfers.

After the morning round in the fresh air and sunshine, combined with the more or less vigorous exercise, a golfer reaches the club-house feeling famished.

The average business man is forced to confine his golf to week-ends, and he usually wants to play thirty-six holes on Saturday and another thirty-six on Sunday.

To accomplish this, he rushes into the dining-room, bolts a heavy meal, and dashes to the golf-course so he can be ahead of the crowd.

And then the trouble begins. He starts walking over the golf-links while carrying a load which overburdens his circulation.

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golfer that "he gained seventeen pounds within two months." Reading on:

His gain in increased energy and stamina can be best measured by his spectacular victory over the great Bobby Jones in the National Open in 1928.

The Farrell who first came to see me would have cracked under the strain long before the final round was reached, but the Farrell who had gained physical resistance had also learned to relax and to face a nerve-racking crisis without nerves.

Forced to play an additional round after finishing in a tie with Jones, Farrell played incomparable golf with steady, calm assurance.

Nor is this the only such case Mr. McGovern relates in *Collier's* out of his long experience:

There are hundreds of similar cases which could be cited to show that too much golf is harmful. Gene Sarazen, Eugene Homans, Leo Diegel, Si Newton, Larry Lloyd, and many, many others who are prominent in the golf world have come to my gymnasium to counteract the effects of their golf by resorting to more scientific, systematic, and complete exercise.

Eugene Homans, like Johnny Farrell, is thin and frail-looking, but his work at my gymnasium has stood him in good stead.

This was particularly marked at Merion in 1930 during the U. S. A. Amateur. In the semifinal match between Homans and Charles Seaver, the latter came in from his morning round five up on Homans.

At luncheon, according to the reporters who were covering the tournament, Seaver ate a large bowl of clam chowder, half a broiled chicken, a lettuce-and-tomato salad, rolls, and a generous portion of ice-cream.

Immediately after he went to the practise tee, where he drove balls.

Homans, on the other hand, ate a simple salad of fruit and lettuce, and rested for half an hour before starting the afternoon round. In spite of the terrific handicap under which he started the final eighteen holes, Homans finished one up on his stocky opponent, who was tired and sluggish during the afternoon, and seemed to crack completely.

The same theories which apply to golf may "be taken into consideration with hiking, which has become an extremely popular week-end diversion," Mr. McGovern observes as he advances to another phase of the interesting subject of exercise:

Here again we find persons who believe that walking is a splendid exercise, yet they do not do it intelligently.

A business man, for example, starting out in the morning for his office, considers that he is following a practise that is good for his health if he undertakes to walk at least part way to business every day. If he does not feel so sprightly as he expected to after such an effort, someone is sure to tell him that if he just keeps it up long enough he will be all right.

Let us see what really happens. In order to take his morning walk he rises half an hour earlier than usual and eats a fairly hearty breakfast. This, in itself, is a bad practise, for, as I have already said in connection with golf, walking after eating is never good.

If you wish to take a morning constitutional as a form of exercise, change the order of things about and take your walk the first thing in the morning before breakfast.

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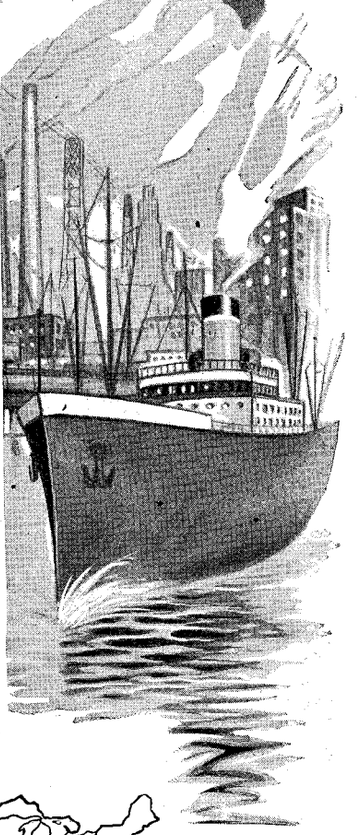

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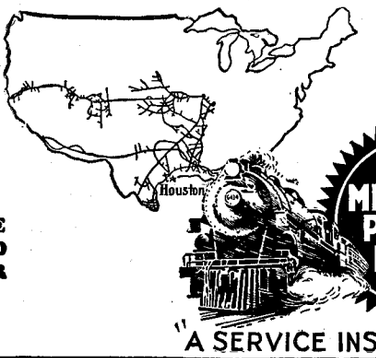

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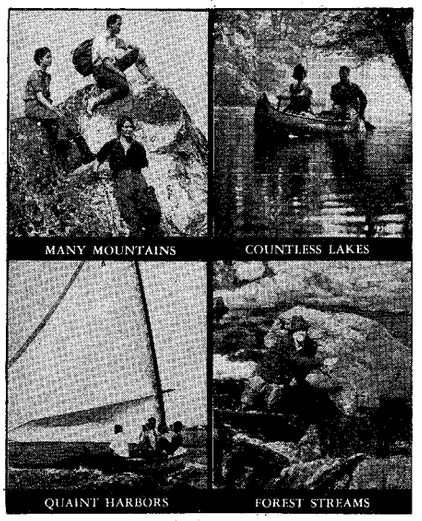

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Baseball Farming

THE back-to-the-farm movement in the baseball world is gaining momentum.

During the winter the New York Yankees bought the Newark Internationals, a leading minor-league club, and Col. Jacob Ruppert, so Fred Lieb reports in his New York *Evening Post* sports column, "exprest his intention to go into the business of a gentleman baseball farmer as extensively as Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey of St. Louis."

Since then, Mr. Lieb continues, "the Yankees have purchased Springfield of the Class A Eastern League. They already owned Cumberland of the Middle Atlantic, and had friendly dealings with Harrisburg of the New York-Pennsylvania League." Reading on:

So far Charley Stoneham of the Giants has been a more modest farmer. He purchased Bridgeport in the Eastern League, and last winter acquired Winston-Salem of the Piedmont League, a Class C franchise. It is interesting to note that each of the three Greater New York clubs now has a colony in the Eastern League.

There was a time when the baseball farm system was generally frowned upon. However, Branch Rickey sold it to other owners in baseball by the best possible argument, namely, that it works. Before the Cardinals embarked on it they were the only pennantless waif in the National League. There actually was one stretch of twenty-two years in which the Cardinals had two first-division teams. And they were not in the money.

Breadon and Rickey changed all that. In the last six years they have won four out of six National League championships and two World Series. For seven years now their club either has won or has been a strong contender.

NOT only has the Cardinal farm system "brought success in St. Louis, but it also has brought pennants and crowds to the other towns in its organization," we are told as we pursue the account in *The Evening Post:*

Rochester, under the Breadon-Rickey ownership and direction, has won four consecutive championships and played to greater crowds than that city ever knew. Just before the Cardinals took over the franchise the Rochester club was virtually on the rocks.

Similar success followed the acquisition of Houston of the Texas League as a Southwestern chain store. Since then the Houston Buffaloes have ripped up the Texas League. During a pennant year in Danville, Illinois, a St. Louis farm club out-drew the population of its town by 40 per cent., something formerly unheard of in professional baseball.

Last year the Cardinal farm system acquired Columbus of the American Association, a team formerly owned by Cincinnati. Baseball students now are waiting to see how soon the Rickey organization can develop a winner in the Ohio capital. Columbus hasn't had a winner since Derby Bill Clymer won three straight pennants there about the time Hughie Jennings won three in a row in Detroit. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago.

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The Big Brooklyn Bear Hunt

BEARS were farthest from Mrs. Christine Schubert's thoughts as she climbed the stairs to her Brooklyn apartment.

As a matter of fact (and we have it on the authority of Robert B. Peck, who reports the incident in the New York *Herald Tribune*), she was thinking about the evening pot-roast, and wondering if she had carrots to go with it.

Even when she came to the top of the stairs and "saw that her refrigerator was lying on its side on the floor, she did not think of bears."

Aghast, Mrs. Schubert inspected the mess that had been made. Jam, butter, eggs, a dozen other comestibles were spread about in confusion. But there were no carrots, she noticed.

Then she heard a deep grunt behind her, "a heavy tread and the scraping of claws on the stair treads."

Now, according to Mr. Peck, Mrs. Schubert did think of bears, and "glancing behind her she saw one coming up-stairs."

Mrs. Schubert leapt through the doorway and slammed the door behind her," we read in *The Herald Tribune*.

"Bears!" she shrieked. "Help!"

Her son, Emil Jr., thirteen years old, looked up from his home work and exclaimed, according to Mr. Peck:

"Where, Mom?" he cried. "Where's the bears? Mom, can I see the bears?"

"Don't you go near that door, Junior," ordered Mrs. Schubert, quite herself again now that her offspring threatened to endanger himself.

"You go out the back window and drop down from the shed roof and run around to Mr. Herrold and tell him his bear is out."

Richard Herrold has a pet shop around the corner, and for six months has had a sizable black bear, known as Brownie, in a cage in the back yard. Brownie played in a side-show last summer at Luna Park, but is not regarded as temperamental.

For months Brownie has remained in his roomy cage, beaming and lolling his tongue at visitors who offer him sugar.

BUT this spring restlessness assailed Brownie. Mr. Peck hazards the guess that the bear awakened from a nap and thought that he was awakening from a winter-long hibernation. The instinct to go foraging came over him. So, we read:

He followed the impulse, forcing the door of his cage, crashing through a fence between Mr. Herrold's back yard and the Schuberts' and entering the building in which the Schuberts live.

The store on the ground floor is vacant, and Brownie marched up-stairs to the refrigerator and started his spring foraging.

Mr. Herrold saw how it was as soon as Junior had given him his mother's message.

"Tell your mother not to worry," said Mr. Herrold. "I'll be right over."

Others had heard Mrs. Schubert's scream, however, and telephoned the police, and Emergency Squad 13, in charge of Sergeant Hugh McGuire, arrived almost as soon as Mr. Herrold.

There is a skylight in the roof and the orders of Patrolmen Eichert and Cribbens were to lasso the bear and haul him up. Just what they were to do with a much perturbed bear after hauling him to the roof, they were not quite certain.

It was no trouble to lasso Brownie, who was directly beneath the skylight, feasting on jam, but Brownie had no idea of being hauled through the skylight. He started down-stairs.

Brownie had a down-hill pull, and the policemen at the other end of the roof started toward the skylight,

They were half-way through the skylight before they relinquished the rope. Brownie, still maintaining a sedate pace, lumbered into the vacant store, trailing the rope.

By this time the street in front of the house was crowded and spectators thronged roofs in the vicinity, and even clung to clothes-line poles in neighboring back yards.

Patrolmen Eichert and Cribbens had reported their failure to Sergeant McGuire, and Mr. Herrold had stept forward with an offer to take Brownie home. He had a pan of mush. Brownie was fond of mush, he said.

With photographers, reporters, and other spectators crowding the roof of the shed to watch, Mr. Herrold approached Brownie with the pan. Brownie offered to shake hands with Mr. Herrold and cuffed at him, but he stedfastly refused the mush.

WITH a show of disappointment, Mr. Herrold guessed that Brownie was "tired of mush." But he had another stratagem. "Brownie just dotes on ladyfingers. Has anybody any ladyfingers?" Mr. Herrold suggested. However, Mr. Peck's *Herald Tribune* article runs on:

None of the spectators had brought ladyfingers, so Mr. Herrold said he would go and get some.

"I'll be right back," he said.

The police tried their hand again while waiting for him. They closed the back door of the Schubert house so that Brownie could not get in again, and a policeman went after him with a stick, trying to drive the bear through the gap in the fence and back into its cage in the next yard.

Brownie frolicked gaily with the policeman, dodging the stick and feinting with such earnestness as to rip his trousers.

The roof of the shed which spectators were using as a grand stand trembled beneath their enthusiasm and there were many admonitions to keep quiet lest the frail structure collapse.

The policeman flung his club at the bear, who caught it in his mouth and executed a few dance steps.

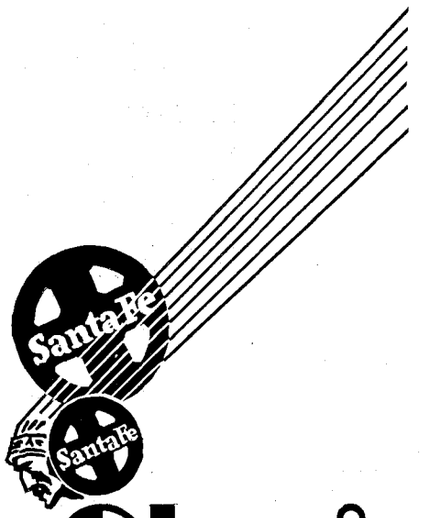
Again the shed shuddered at the involuntary applause of the spectators.

At this point Mr. Herrold returned, laden with ladyfingers. He held the dainties temptingly trying to coax Brownie toward the hole in the fence. Brownie advanced about six feet, consuming six ladyfingers in his progress, but he refused to go through the hole in the fence.

Just then there was a terrific splintering crash as the shed collapsed, showering the back yard with reporters, camera men, and friends of the Schuberts.

Brownie gave a yelp as tho some one had kicked him, fled pell-mell through the hole in the fence, and sought his cage.

"There," said Mr. Herrold, "why didn't I think of it before. Brownie is terrified in a thunder-storm, and if we could have imitated a thunder-clap sooner he would have been in his cage long ago."



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President Doumer and This Year's Growing List of Political Assassinations

WILL 1932 be the year of assassins?

The white-bearded, kindly Coolidge of France (as President Paul Doumer was popularly, if not very accurately, known in this country) was the fifteenth public figure this year to be the object of murderous attack.

The New York *Times* and other newspapers recall this circumstance in reporting how the venerable President was shot down by the mad Russian Gorguloff at a book fair conducted by and for war veteran-authors.

President Doumer, who had devoted most of his three-quarters of a century of life to the public service, was the idol of the great French middle class, of small business men, small landowners, the people who work hard and save, and are "the economic backbone" of the richest nation.

It was these people who came by hundreds of thousands to pay final tribute to the fallen leader as he lay in state in the Elysée Palace. In paying this tribute they were honoring one who had risen from the ranks as they have done or are trying to do. For of M. Doumer it may truly be said that his life is summed up in the phrase: "From Apprentice to President."

Nineteen thirty-two's grievous record of political assassinations (both attempted and carried out) is recalled thus by *The Times:*

January 3—An attempt on the life of T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister of China, failed.

January 8—A Korean youth threw a bomb toward the carriage in which the Emperor of Japan was riding.

January 9—G. Gentile, the Italian Consul in Paris, was wounded in an anti-Fascist demonstration.

January 16—Four members of the Heimwehr, the Austrian Fascist organization, attempted to kill F. Winkler, the Austrian Minister of Finance.

January 17—An attempt was made to kill Carmona E. Fragoso, President of Portugal, and Finance Minister Oliveira. A priest and 200 men were arrested in Lisbon on suspicion of participating in the plot.

February 7—Sir S. Jackson, Governor of Bengal, fell victim of a bullet fired by a young girl.

February 10—S. Konuma, a member of a Japanese Fascist organization, killed Junnosuke Inouye, former Finance Minister of Japan.

March 5—Baron Takuma Dan of Japan was killed by a Fascist.

March 7—L. M. Sanchez Cerro, President of Peru, an aide, and a woman were shot in a church at Lima.

March 23—Ukrainian terrorists killed E. Czechowski, chief of the Polish political police

March 25—A second attempt was made on the life of T. V. Soong.

April 9—Dr. Hans Luther, former Chancellor of Germany, and now president of the Reichsbank, was wounded by an assassin as he was boarding a train for Basel.

April 29—A bomb thrown during a military review in Shanghai wounded six high Japanese officials, one of whom died.

May 6—Sidky Pasha, Premier of Egypt, narrowly escaped death when a bomb, concealed on a train on which he was a passenger, exploded prematurely. Two men were killed.

International

A Domestic Holiday From Affairs of State

An informal study of President and Madame Doumer at home with their granddaughters.

M. DOUMER received his nickname "the Coolidge of France," because of his widely known simplicity of life, his abstemiousness, his frugality, and his slow steady rise through office after office, to the very top. It was related as a striking fact that he never drank and never smoked. He was the thirteenth President of the French Republic, and the oldest man ever elected to the office. He was born "in Aurillac, a small village in the hilly province of Auvergne, the son of a poor railway worker, who died on the day of the future President's birth," says the New York *Herald Tribune*, continuing:

Self-educated in the direst poverty after his widowed mother had moved to the tenements of Montmartre, in Paris, the young Doumer climbed slowly to the eminence of his later years with no flash of brilliance, a silent, colorless, indefatigable worker, saving his sous, and rearing his unusual French family of five sons and

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three daughters. It is well known that most of his life he rose at 5 A. M. and worked about fourteen hours daily. He scorned ostentation, and never owned an automobile, saying he could not afford one.

By his transparent honesty he gained the trust of every one, and tho counted a radical in his journalistic youth, was pre-eminently a conservative in his later years.

It was not so well known that he was a teetotaler since early boyhood, because altho he never drank the wines of which all his country is proud, he was not a prohibitionist.

At fourteen, as a matter of course, he went to work, being apprenticed to an engraver. After his ten hours a day in the engraver's shop, he studied nights in a technical high school.

He studied chemistry and took up Latin and Greek because he wished to go to the university if opportunity occurred.

It is said that one reason for his studiousness at this period was the fact that a classmate of his in the technical high school, Anthenor Richel, in whose home he used to study in odd hours, was the son of a retired school-teacher.

Anthenor had three sisters, the eldest of whom was so attractive to young Doumer that he asked the father for her hand. The prospective father-in-law objected that he had not sufficient education, and declared he hoped his daughter would marry a college professor.

"Very well, I will be one," is reputed to have been the future President's reply.

Before he was twenty he had received his degree at the University of Paris, and in 1877 obtained a position as instructor of mathematics in the little town of Mende, at $360 a year.

It is said that he used to walk more than twenty miles to the railroad station to go to Paris to see his fiancée.

Some of this story may be legend, but it is part of the legend that grew up about his name, perhaps because he was an Auvergnat. The thrifty careers of Frenchmen from the Province of Auvergne, their lack of conversation, their hard labors, and their determination to "get where they are going," make them the Vermonters of France.

THE war "saddened him grievously," adds this journal as it comes to more recent years:

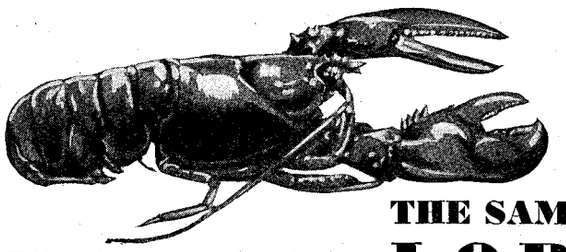
The first of his four sons to die was an artillery officer, who fell in 1914.

Two more sons, so badly wounded in the trenches that they could no longer continue there, volunteered for the aviation service.

Both rose to captaincies before they were shot down over the German lines. The fourth son, a major, died shortly after the Armistice, partly from the effects of gas inhaled while he was caring for wounded men.

The morning after his election to the Presidency, arising at 5 A. M., as was his custom, M. Doumer went to the graves of the four sons and spent an hour there.

His election to the Presidency in 1931 came at a time when Aristide Briand was at least temporarily under a cloud in French opinion, due to the rumblings of the projected customs union between Germany and Austria which France later effectively vetoed. A wave of intense nationalism swept over the country and was reflected in the Parliament. M. Briand, too, had made many enemies. M. Doumer was the first candidate to be placed in the field by forces who wished above everything to defeat M. Briand.



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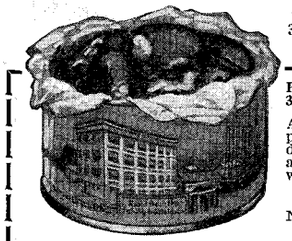

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All right, Mr. Davis: You may send me, prepaid east of Utah, the six packages of Fresh Lobster. I'll try the contents of one package and if I do not agree that it is something unusually good, I'll return five packages at your expense. Should I decide to keep it, however, I'm to send you, within 10 days, $3.45, your special introductory price. That's fair!

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Packers Mustn't Be Grocers

THAT'S WHAT IT ALL COMES TO—after twelve years of litigation.

For the Supreme Court now tells the big meat packers that when they made their agreement with the Government not to go into transportation and the grocery business and various other activities, they tied themselves up thoroughly, and now must stick to their bargain.

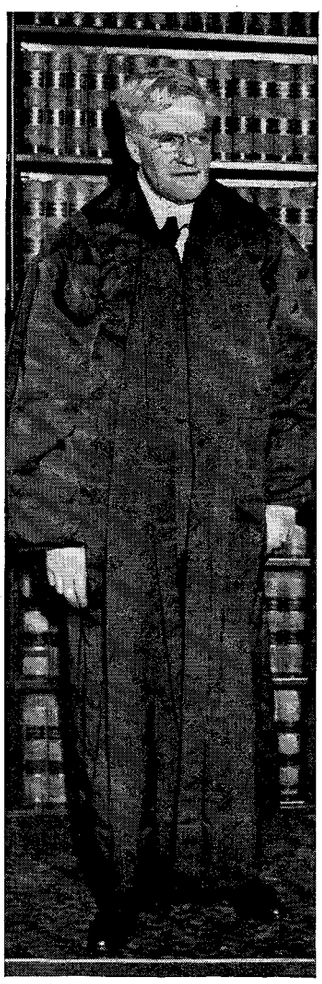
This decision happens to be the first of any importance to be written by Mr. Justice Cardozo, and so it wins additional interest.

It is hailed on the one side as proof that the Court is still firmly resolved to curb the trusts, and deplored on the other as indicating an unwillingness to recognize changed business conditions.

Now let's try to understand this rather complicated case.

Back in 1920 the Government started to prosecute the Swift, Armour, Wilson, Morris, and Cudahy packing companies under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, alleging monopoly. The case ended in what is called a consent decree, whereby the Government stopt its prosecution and the packers agreed to a decree enjoining them from maintaining a monopoly and from various activities including dealing in food products unrelated to meat packing; holding interest in cold-storage plants, terminal railroads, and market newspapers; and permitting others to use their transportation facilities.

The packers tried several times to have the decree modified or set aside. In 1930 Swift and Armour (the latter had taken over the Morris Company) appealed to the District of Columbia Supreme Court, which modified the consent decree enough to allow the packers to "deal at wholesale in groceries and other enumerated commodities." Appeal from this decision was taken by the Government and by two grocers' associations.



International

Writes the Decision

Against the meat packers. Mr. Justice Cardozo in his new Supreme Court robes of office.

Now comes the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which, by the way, delayed hearing arguments for several days to await Senate approval of Justice Cardozo. This was desirable, *The Business Week* explains, because Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone and Sutherland could not take part because of previous connection with the case. The majority deciding against the packers, and setting aside the lower court's modification order, is composed of Justices Cardozo, Roberts, Brandeis, and McReynolds. Justices Butler and Van Devanter dissented.

The majority decision sweeps aside the contention that the growth of chain groceries has transformed the situation, and it holds the packers to their 1920 bargain. In the Cardozo language "the defendants, controlled by experienced business men, renounced the privilege of trading groceries, whether in concert or independently, and did this with their eyes open." Pointing out that the Supreme Court is not framing a decree, but passing on the necessity of changing one, Justice Cardozo said:

We are not at liberty to reverse under the guise of readjusting. Life is never static, and the passing of a decade has brought changes to the grocery business as it has to every other.

Nothing less than a clear showing of grievous wrong, evoked by new and unforeseen conditions, should lead us to change what was decreed after years of litigation with the consent of all concerned.

The case comes down to this: The defendants had abused their powers so grossly and persistently as to lead to the belief that even when they were acting separately their conduct had been subjected to extraordinary restraints.

There was the fear that even when so acting they would still be ready and able to crush their feebler rivals in the sale of groceries and kindred products by forms of competition too ruthless and oppressive to be accepted as fair and just.

Wisely or unwisely, they submitted to these restraints upon the exercise of powers that would normally be theirs. They chose to renounce what they might otherwise have claimed, and the decree of a court confirmed the renunciation and placed it beyond recall.

What was then solemnly adjudged as a final composition of a historic litigation will not lightly be undone at the suit of the offenders and the composition held for nothing.

THIS majority decision "is a vigorous assertion of the public's right and duty to guard itself against monopoly," so the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks. The Milwaukee *Journal* finds revealed on the Supreme Court a new mind of "keenness, insight, and clear thinking." This is the mind of Justice Cardozo, whose opinion is indorsed in these words:

The packers had abused their power, ruthlessly crushing their opposition when they were running free. The Government curbed them on the basic ground that such power should not reside in one place.

It was a contest as between the people and the packers.

For the Government to undo all that by withdrawal, on the theory that now the packers do have another opponent in the chain-grocery systems, would be for the people to renounce their fundamental right of control and let the packers crawl out of their own pledge. Justice Cardozo says this can not be done. And he is right.

THE other side of the case is presented in Mr. Justice Butler's dissenting opinion. He points out first that the packers have all had business difficulties which put them in a position very different from the domination which was theirs twelve years ago. Moreover—

Since 1920 the manufacture and distribution of food have grown greatly, and to a large extent have come to be carried on by integrated concerns in strong hands which have taken over and are handling many products from the sources of production to consumers. More and more meat is sold in stores carrying groceries and other articles of food.

The diversification of the business of defendants permitted by the modification of the injunction is in harmony with present legitimate tendencies in the business of producing and selling meat, groceries, and other articles of food. The use by defendants of their employees and facilities for the sale and distribution of groceries as well as meat would not give them any undue advantage over their competitors.

Defendants should be permitted more efficiently to use their help and equipment to lessen their operating expenses. That makes for lower prices, and so is in the public interest.

In Chicago, the meat-packing center, the press seems to side with the packers and the Supreme Court minority. In the Chicago *Evening Post's* opinion:

The ruling will not abate the tendency to eliminate unneces-

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sary links in the distributive chain between the producer and the ultimate consumer, with price benefits to both. It merely denies the biggest packing companies a new opportunity to participate to the fullest possible degree in that movement.

REGRET that the Supreme Court has apparently departed from the famous "rule of reason" in trust cases is exprest by the Chicago *Daily News:*

For nearly two decades it has been believed firmly that the famous rule of reason laid down by the United States Supreme Court warranted or demanded, in trust cases, decisions based not on mere possibilities but on economic realities and moral certainties.

The majority opinion in the packers' case seems to revert to the early and infinitely more rigid interpretation of the Federal antitrust law, an interpretation which dictated the dissolution of any and all agreements and combinations theoretically in restraint of untrammeled competition, and which tacitly made great size in a corporation an offense against the law.

Never was the rule of reason more necessary to national welfare than now.

Wanted: Salesmen

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But the present business situation has created a special demand. We have solved our problems of production. Now, "like a well-geared machine, production can be trusted largely to run itself." But we must have real salesman to sell the goods.

At least so runs the talk in the Department of Commerce at Washington, according to J. C. Royle, writer of newspaper letters on business topics. Obviously, he points out, there is no point in producers being ready to turn out huge volumes of goods if there are no customers for the goods. With the boom years over, customers can't be expected to come along and take goods as fast as they are made. And "as a result of the change, a call has gone out for salesmen"—

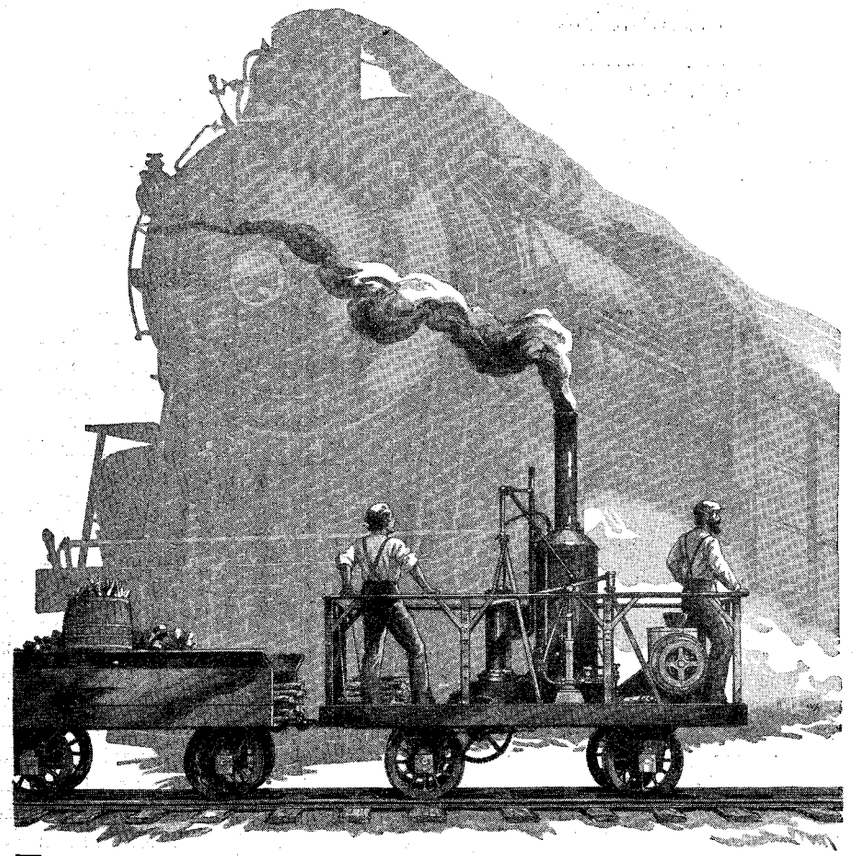
It is not true that salesmen are born not made, but for years producers ceased to make them. The sales of the born salesmen have not suffered terribly during the depression, but the amount of goods handled by the poor salesmen or those who needed training has been pitiable.

As a result sales executives are going into the byways and the hedges for salesmen prospects feeling they can teach a fair prospect any particular line if he has an innate inclination toward the sales field.

Also, a good many high-priced sales managers are scurrying around looking for other jobs. Some are going out on the road themselves to see at first hand how conditions were changed since they were accustomed to write up their day's orders and swindle sheets in the lobby of the Eagle Hotel.

The salesman who allows a customer to sell him a hard-times story instead of selling the customer goods is not likely to have a salary or a drawing account long.

In 1929, the last year for which figures



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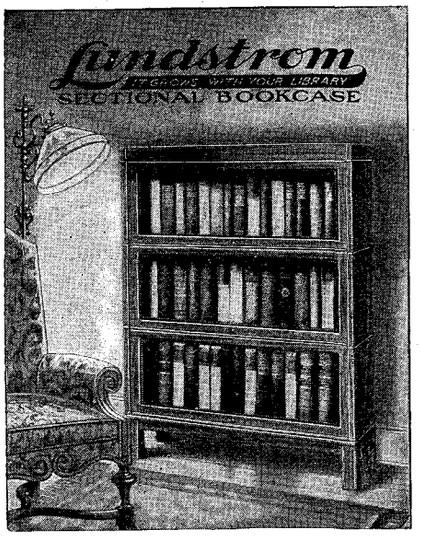

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No "Flight From the Dollar"

"THE simple-minded foreigner," not realizing that most of the inflation suggestions at Washington are merely political gestures, is naturally led, in alarm, to call his money home from the United States, and thus move the foreign-exchange market "against the United States."

Altogether, continues the New York *Times*, $37,000,000 of gold was exported two weeks ago, when so much of the news from Washington was so chaotic.

But, here comes the point.

There is really no such thing as what is being loosely called "a flight from the dollar," insists *The Times*, and anybody who believes in it has a good deal to learn about economics and recent financial history. *The Times* goes on with a bit of editorial instruction. First it takes up the question of what actually caused those gold exports—incidentally no greater than those of January or February. As we read:

One must go back as far as the international conference of financial experts at Genoa in 1922.

They recommended, as a helpful expedient in resumption by countries that had abandoned gold payments, maintaining by the central banks of "reserves in the form of foreign balances; such, for example, as the gold-exchange standard."

This meant that such a central bank of issue, when establishing a given percentage of reserve against its circulating notes, should invest a part of it in a gold-paying foreign market, whence it could be withdrawn in gold if later required at home.

When Europe resumed gold payments between 1925 and 1928, the Genoa proposal was widely adopted.

As a result, the central banks of such countries as Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland kept one-fifth to one-third of their reserves abroad, while the Bank of France acquired possession for its own account of extensive foreign balances previously established by French citizens.

But the Genoa idea was venturesome. It resembled somewhat our practise of permitting smaller national banks to deposit with city institutions three-fifths of their stipulated 15 per cent. reserve.

That plan worked well enough in smooth financial weather, but often made trouble in a storm, and Europe's confidence in the Genoa plan necessarily received a heavy blow when England suspended gold payments last September, an action which resulted in a 25 per cent. impairment of the gold value of Continental bank reserves deposited at London.

The resultant loss to the Bank of France, for instance, was nearly $100,000,000. The French Government made it good, but not without definite warning that carrying "gold-exchange reserves" should be abandoned and foreign balances gradually called home. The other Continental central banks adopted a similar policy.

For obvious reasons, a substantial part of these foreign reserves had been lodged or invested in the United States. Their recall involved equivalent shipment of gold by the Federal Reserve, which had always held itself ready to respond to such legitimate demands. The reduction since September, in total "gold-exchange reserves" reported by the European central banks, has already ranged from one-half to three-fourths of the aggregate sum at which they stood last autumn, and the reduction has presumably been largest with those which had been carried in America.

SUCH, we are told, is the plain and simple story of the large shipments of gold that have been going out from New York from time to time ever since last September. There is nothing "occult" about it, and since it has all been part of a consistent policy, it certainly can not be construed as "flight from the dollar." As far as the Federal Reserve is concerned, *The Times* makes these two points:

First, that considerably the greater part of these European bank balances has now been returned to Europe; second, that the amount remaining is no more than the Federal Reserve can return, if desired, without inconvenience.

As against these much reduced foreign bank credits—probably not now exceeding in this country a few hundred millions—the Federal Reserve has the power to provide at least $1,300,000,000 gold.

It has something more: the repute, in the eyes of every timid European market, of having met instantaneously and with complete composure an all but overnight requisition for return in gold of this huge mass of redeposited European reserves.

Another Steel Wage-Cut

THE first wage-cut of the United States Steel Corporation shocked the nation, but the second, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "is much smaller news, tho it is a larger cut."

Generally this wage-cut is accepted as unfortunate but unavoidable.

The first wage-cut of 10 per cent. was made last October, following a salary reduction in August. The May cut is 15 per cent. This lowers the basic wage-rate of Steel Corporation workers to 34 cents an hour, from the 40-cent rate in effect since October, and the peak rate of 44 cents in effect before that. About 200,000 employees are affected, and the Steel Corporation is expected to make a saving of something over $30,000,000 this year. The corporation's move was imitated at once by Bethlehem and Republic Steel, and is expected to spread through the industry.

The stock market moved up following the announcement, altho it happened to come on a day of bullish news from Washington so that the precise effect is difficult to ascertain. As we read in the New York *Herald Tribune's* column of market comment:

Steel wage-cuts represent adjustment of costs to current conditions and emphasize that readjustments necessitated by the depression are incomplete. Some will doubt the effects of the move, pointing to this as a further evidence of decline in buying power. These drastic steps by

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industry, however, are not taken selfishly but in self-protection. About a week ago the Steel Corporation, for the third time in its history, removed the common stock from a dividend-paying basis. Investors as well as workers, are contributing as a result of low business activity.

WAGE reduction in the steel industry, we read further in the same newspaper, "is not advocated as a stimulant to business, but merely as a move by the producers to get their costs into line with reduced prices of products and smaller volume of output." Buyers of steel may try to secure price concessions. But, according to *The Herald Tribune*, "indications are fairly decisive, that the steelmakers will present a united front to any further cut in prices of products which have reached levels, according to government figures, below those of other essential commodities and industrial products."

Wall Street had not expected quite such a large cut, but as the New York *Times* Wall Street writer understands, "the management determined upon a major operation as the only means of balancing the corporation's revenue and expenses." Furthermore, "the executives, realizing the disturbing effect of wage revisions, wished to adjust the pay-roll once and for all." This writer adds that "the corporation will begin to revise its wages upward as soon as business warrants."

The cut is evidently dictated by existing conditions, says the New York *Journal of Commerce* editorially:

Altho regarded as a tower of strength in a financial sense, the stability of the Steel Corporation would be quickly undermined without a reduction of costs to end further heavy operating deficits. At the end of 1930 the corporation reported holdings of $197,000,000 in cash and marketable securities. A year later these liquid resources, the basis of its strength, were down to $150,000,000, and they have been further depleted to some extent by the deficit of the past four months.

Were large operating deficits permitted to continue to the point where the Steel Corporation faced the prospect of financial distress, radical change in wage and employment policies would doubtless have become necessary, which would involve considerably more sacrifice for both wage-earners and salaried employees than they have yet suffered. Under present conditions, with unfilled orders of the corporation at the lowest in its history and demand for steel from such major consumers as the railroads, and the construction industry showing no prospect of early material improvement, the first consideration of the corporation must be the defense of its liquid resources from serious depletion. Elimination of common-stock dividends entirely represented one important step in that direction, and the present reduction in wage and salary scales represents another.

IT is estimated by this paper that with the new cut average compensation per employee of the Steel Corporation "will be little over $1,000 a year, as compared with $1,867 a year in 1929, reflecting both the reductions in scale and part-time employment."

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Kindness to Nuisances Week.—WIFE (as husband is leaving)—"Dear, will you remember to bring home something for the rats this evening?"

HUB—"Something for the rats? Certainly not! If the rats can't eat what we have in the house, let them leave."—*Boston Transcript.*

Swell Degree.—"What is your daughter working for at college—an M. A.?"

"No, an M-R-S."—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Police!—"Now," said the hypnotist, "I shall make this man forget everything."

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SPECIALIST—"I do. Why, a man came to me for nerve treatment, and when I had finished with him he tried to borrow $50."—*Jokesmith.*

Gates Ajar.—

With Violet cuddling in his arms,
He drove his Ford—poor silly,
Where once he held his Violet,
He now holds his lily.—*The Sour Owl.*

To Clean It, of Course.—"Mummy, why does it rain?"

"To make things grow. To give us apples, pears, corn, flowers——"

"Then why does it rain on the pavement?"—*Schweizer Illustrierte.*

Birth of a Beautiful Friendship.—

'Twas in a restaurant they met,
Romeo and Juliet.
He had no cash to pay the debt,
So Romeo'd what Juli'et.

—*The Baptist.*

Shy of Gas.—DENTIST'S DAUGHTER—"Well, dear, have you asked father for my hand yet?"

SHY SUITOR—"No. Every time I step into his office I lose courage. To-day I allowed him to pull another tooth."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Said a Potful.—"Why did you throw the pot of geraniums at the plaintiff?"

"Because of an advertisement, your honor."

"What advertisement?"

"'Say it with flowers.'"—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

Living Up to a Slogan.—The teacher was giving a written examination in European geography. One question was:

"Why does the sun never set on the British Flag?"

Robert wrote for the answer:

"Because they take it in at night."—*Christian Leader.*

"In This Inscription the Queen of Sheba Was Wondering What to Do About a Shiny Nose."—"Judge."

That Future Shadow.—

Oh, wouldn't life be joyous,
And wouldn't life be gay,
If I could go to movie shows
And bridge teas every day?

Ne'er have to wash and iron,
Ne'er have to bake and stew
Nor any of the tiresome things
That housewives have to do.

Oh, that would be an ideal life,
Quite heavenly—and yet
Perhaps it wouldn't after all—
Just think how fat I'd get.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Reversing the Dope.—"Yes," said the lawyer to his client, the grocer, "you've got the best case I've ever heard."

His client made no reply, so the lawyer continued: "You can't help winning, and I shall be very pleased to assist you."

"Thanks," said his client, grabbing up his hat and making for the door.

"Where are you going?" asked the astonished lawyer.

"I'm going to settle this case out of court," the other informed him.

"But why waste money?" urged the lawyer. "I've told you it's the best case I've ever heard."

"Maybe," said his client, "but not for me. I've told you the other fellow's story."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

"Ruinitions" Is Right.—Plymouth, Engl.—The cruiser *Vindictive*, loaded with ruinitions, started for Shanghai to-day.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

Doing Well for Hard Times.—He had received 100 meals, about equally divided for landscape and portrait work. *Bridgeport (Conn.) Times-Star.*

Why, General!—And the poor fellows who are maimed or mentally wrecked should be given the finest care. I have always been one of them and I always will be.—*Election circular by Smedley D. Butler.*

Much 2 Much.—SCHOOLS GIVE TWO MUCH ARITHMETIC ASSERTS PROFESSOR—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Ours Needs a Tonic.—Dr. B——Muscle Healing. Massage. Conveniently located on Main Street, offers a thorough repair service for Lawn Mowers. — *Minnesota paper.*

Tragedy of a Pole.—FISH POLE HITS LIVE WIRE, DIES—*Rapid City (S.D.) Daily Journal.*

Long Job.—

10 Years Same Spot—
Hines the Cleaner, 107½ South Comstock.—*Whittier (Calif.) News.*

Here's Wishing Him a Bumper Crop.—In the space formerly occupied by these trees Mr. W—— has already planted 800 hills of cucumbers. He also has been planted for the early market.—*Freewater (Ore.) paper.*

Not Guilty.—Dr. Dublin said reports of the first 1,000 cases, submitted by Mrs. Mary Breckinridge, director of the service, showed not a single death as a direct result of childbirth. Two men had died of disorders not attributed to motherhood.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Wonders of Science.—Unique tests of this type have been launched lately by government plant experts and with surprizing results. For example, X-rays, acting on a seed actually have changed the resulting plant from an animal to a perennial.—*Providence Journal.*

Pupuu to You, Too!—A balanced budget may be desirable, but we assert that to balance it at the expense of the disabled veteran is a process that will not be approved by the American people. uietaoin shrdlu hrdlu mfwyp pupuu.—*From a news item in the Indianapolis Times.*

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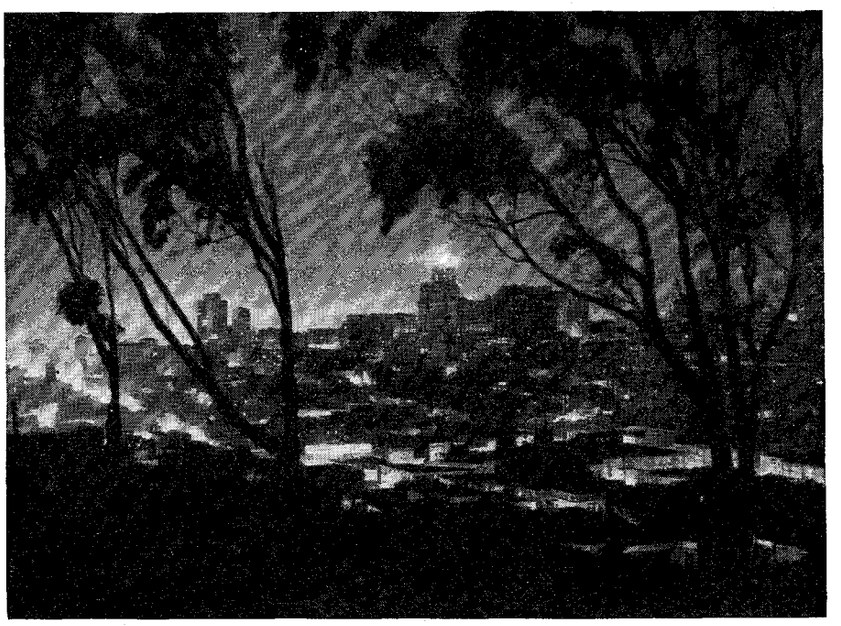
Vacation in California Play in SAN FRANCISCO

This is California's greatest vacation year. And costs are cut way down. Come by train at lowest roundtrip fares in history. Or come by auto. Or by steamship through Panama Canal.



Ten million laughing lights, light San Francisco nights.

However you like best to spend a summer—playing hard outdoors, or loafing for your healthy tan—California is a thrilling vacationland. This year we've added some special thrills:

See the Tenth Olympics. See the I. C. A. A. A. A. and the British-American Games. See the colorful Shrine Conclave, and many other picturesque events.

And play in San Francisco. The city within a *Golden Gate* that is different from any other famous city anywhere in the world!

San Francisco's Chinatown. A city that came across the sea.

Play at the Beach and in fabulous Golden Gate Park. Take your choice of dozens of sporty golf courses, and sail great San Francisco Bay. Explore the largest Chinatown outside of China, and the long *Embarcadero* with its ships and men from far away ... Dance to celebrated orchestras (in the town where *jazz* was born). Climb high, towered hills in cable cars; look out on 'half of California.' And see the *Presidio* and *Mission Dolores*—whence, in a sense, our whole Pacific Coast Empire sprang ...

Thousands come every summer to San Francisco ... to recoup the smile that months of work wears off. And you'll be glad all your life, if you come, too.

It is a fascinating city, this center of the whole California vacationland ... and it is *America's coolest summer city.* You'll find each summer day mild and invigorating; each night kept cool by soft sea breezes.

Come this summer!

Make this your best vacation!

If you would like a free, illustrated book to help you plan your vacation, write Californians Inc., Room 305, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.

Tell anyone to come here for a glorious vacation, but advise persons seeking employment not to come here at this time lest they be disappointed.

Many are the thrills in store for you in San Francisco. See the I.C.A.A.A.A. meet, July 1-2, the British-American games, August 14, the great Shrine celebration, July 26-28. And see California's most varied vacationland from San Francisco—in the center.

Under the privileges of new, low, summer roundtrip railroad fares, San Francisco may be included on any Pacific Coast ticket at little or no additional cost!

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We want you to KNOW which tire is best

THE PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY AND STAFF MEMBERS OF TEN LEADING UNIVERSITIES IN AN IMPARTIAL NATION-WIDE STUDY DETERMINED THE WEAR OF FOUR LEADING BRANDS OF TIRES

Quick Details of the Nationwide Analysis

PURPOSE—To determine scientifically the tread wear expectancy of the leading brands of those tire manufacturers who produce 78 per cent of the American output.

MADE BY—The Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory with the co-operation of ten leading universities.

WHERE MADE—In 83 towns and cities in all parts of the United States.

HOW MADE—From speedometer and instrument readings on tires in actual service on owners' cars.

FIELD WORK—Done under the supervision of engineering professors, each working independently in the various survey areas.

COMPILATION—Each engineering professor audited the data from his survey area before forwarding to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory for final audit and compilation into the national finding.

IMPARTIAL—The United States Rubber Company had no hand in the analysis, had no knowledge of the results being obtained, accepted without question or alteration the audited findings of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

It will pay you to see the nearest U. S. Tire dealer now and get complete details of this revolutionary investigation.

HERE ARE THE facts

We have just completed a nation-wide survey to determine the tread wear of the four leading makes of tires. We supervised the entire investigation and attest to the accuracy of the findings. With the tires showing the lowest mileage valued at 100, the tread wear values for the four makes of tires examined are:

Tire A	100
Tire B	100
Tire C	108
U. S. ROYAL	115

PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

President

United States Rubber Company

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RUBBER

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U.S. TIRES—built with TEMPERED RUBBER

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